CHARACTER

OF THE TRUE

PUBLICK SPIRIT

ESPECIALLY

With relation to the ill condition of a Nation, thro the Prevalency of the

PRIVAT SPIRIT, Sciath and Sinter

DESTGNS

IN TWO ESSAYS.

Most humbly offered to the due consideration of those who may be concerned, and chiefly if a People comes to be in danger originally, by any supervenient and disagreeable alteration in their Circumstances and Constitution.

Intended as a preliminary to some further thoughts, concerning the Subject and Case.

Printed in the Year, M. DCC. II.

1606/2018.

Omnibus qui patriam Conservaverint, Adjuvaverint, auxerint, Certus eft in Coelo & definitus locus, ubi sempiterno gaudio fruantur beati.

Cicero in Som: Scip

- Hæc duri immota Catopis Secta fuie, servare modum finema; tenere. Naturamq; fequi, parriæq; impendere vitam: Nec fibi, sed tori genitum se credere mundo. ----- Urbi pater eft, Urbig; maritus, Justitiz cultor, rigidi servator honesti, la commune bonus: nullosq; Catonis in actus Subrepfit, partemq; tulit fibi nara voluptas. Lucan. Pharfal lib IL

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PREFACE

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PREFACE

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PREFAÇE.

PREFACES being customary, are upon that account convenient; but in some Cases also necessary. He that really and sincerely designs to emit any thing for the Publick Good, must not only be careful of the matter, but also circumspect about the manner; and as well look to the Prudence of his Conduct, as to the Sincerity of his Intention; and omit no Circumstance nor Ceremony capable to conciliat Favour, to gain or Proselyte the Readers: especially if he aim at Perswassiver, that may any way thwart old Custom and ingrain'd privat Humonr and Interest, which pretend to Right and Title by a long

long and uninterrupted Pollession & Pre-

Tho' it seems to be the weaker fort of Readers, who are scandalized at a Writing, from the consideration of the Author, his Intention, or the By Respects he appears to have in the Publication, and who consider not the weight of the Reasons, but the Authority of the Speaker; or who study to ward off the Dint of Reasoning, with Wrangling

and Resortion.

Yer this must be understood of common and indifferent subjects; for when the Theme is any thing removed from the ordinary road of Writing, & it may be also of Thinking, and several bold Steps and Advances made, with a surprising Prospect of the universal Concern, and importance of a matter given, and a new and allarming Scene of Guitt is opened, where many may think themselves arraigned, and not a few condemned; and if all this come from one who is of no Established Authority or Reputation, nor licentiat to the successful successful successful six of the surprise of successful successful

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ward off the Bv-Blows of Prejudice and Misconstruction; to what wonder if these who find themselves unexpectedly nettled, endeavour to tease the Author, and turn the Canon on him, and makes his Efforts recoyl upon himself, by calling his Attempt but a more refined, dexterous and well-couched Self-seeking, and a true tollowing the Scent, in the Chase of Applause and Esteem, tho' he most eagerly combars against them.

But in the mean time it may be enquired, whether the Attaques against the Grand, Common and Publick Enemy, Self, can have any more of Self therein, than there is in the Achievements of War, or Feats of Arms, against the publick Enemies; and whether the Greatness, Bravery and Profite of the Actions of War, doth not attone for the Allay of Self that may be at the bottom thereof; and whether the World be not so favourable and indulgent, as to look upon the Splendor and Benefie of the Action, without taking heed of the dark fide thereof. And

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And it would also be enquired, whether it is more eligible for a Nation to be subdued by a wise Enemy, than to have the Fate to be funk and swallowed up in privat and selfish Designs, tho with Liberty and Independence in relation to their Neighbours, which may be consistent with the greatest & worst of Slaveries within and among themselves; and whether or not, he that shall endeavour the rescuing of a People in this Case, merits not as much Favour, as these who sight their Battels, against intestine and forregn Enemies.

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Mens Actions and Practices, which have been long prosperous, in moving irregularly and extravagantly, not only without Respect and Relation to the Publick Good, but to the direct intrenchment thereon, are with no less Difficulty reduced and fixed to their due Stations and Motions, than prosperous and successful Rebellion can be made subordinat to Lawful and Orderly Government. And men are as unwilling to subject their Minds to the Reasonings of others, and as averse to be subdued to Opi-

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Opinions, that their Practice and Adions show they are not curious to be acquainted with, as they are to submit their Bodies to Orderly Government, who were used to Roving, and Libertine Excursions and Depredations.

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to piAnd as the Arms to be used against the Enemies here, are the Dints of solid Reason; so the Arms the Adversary is only capable of, are Wrangling, and all the Subterfuges of Chicance, the Extravagances of Retortion; and these actuated and stimulated by Prejudice; Humour and Privat Interest, which uses to be mighty and dexterous in the management of these Weapons.

So it's hoped that, all honest and ingenuous Men, will be so far from joyning with the Enemies, by raising any Powder to defeat the Essicay of this Design, that they will rather think themselves obliged to joyn their whole Force therewith, as well as against a forreign Enemy invading their own Land, or a horrid Rebellion in the Bowels thereof; for it's not only in Proportion to a Mans Power, Riches, &c. but in Proportion

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to the Strength of Reason and of Honefly, that he can be affifiant & helpeful here: Tho' every one pretends to these Talents, yet their Pretentions are in vain, who do not without tergiver sing or hovering, vigoroufly and zealoufly show

the Effects of them in this Cafe.

The words of the wife, faith Wifedom it felf, are as goods and nails fastned by the master of assemblies: Goads to prompt, and Nails to fasten men in the ways of Virtue: whereas Foolish words, like Clogs, fetter Mens Minds that they cannot raise them to any thing thats high, or like the windldrives them to and fro, into Errors and mistakes, that they can never fix or fettle upon right and Truth: and indeed the dexterous stroaks of the hamer, shall never be able to forge the Mettle better, than the dextrous hits of words, does the mind that is maleable, and not alltogether hardned, obstinat and ingrained in Error and Vice.

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Its words that have brought about the greatest actions that have been don till in the World, that have, fought the great e ofit The Preface

est battles, wrought the greatest Revolutions, and made the greatest conquests: these makeing conquest of mens minds, fets them as tools on work for the great-

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And in regard mens minds feem less maleablle now than of old, when barangues did it, and that they are now become word-proof and harangue-proof, providentialy then feemed the invention of Printing, whereby words came to give both a more univerfall and more durable dint, & Impression on theminds of men.

And the fit Words be like light to the mind, to direct it in all its steps, difficulties, and windings, If Men will not be at the pains to make due use of them, or bring them home into their minds, and by ferious meditation apply them, but like stingy patients, after the first use, finding no effects, leave them off, without makeing use of them about till they work a change, or if they use ndon them, only to tickle the palat of Curin great e ofity, which can never be fatisfied, but fill hunts, and shifts for variety, nor

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is able to dwell fo long upon any thing, till they reap the benefit of it, they will never cure their errors, nor enlighten the mind, It's truth that nourishes the mind; Important and practicall truth brings it to a vigorous and Atheltiq; habit, making it capable to attempt, and accomplish great things, and nothing can nourish, that is not taken in, retained and perfectly degested, in the

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mind as well as in the body.

It must be either a trifling reader, or a trivial Subject, which makes a thing to be read but once, and thereafter thrown by, as useless: where good Subjeds, and intelligent Readers meet, they will Read and Read again: Yea decies repetita placebit, the oftener, they like it the better, and never think they have done fufficiently, till they have Read themselves into convidion, and practise; If a man feels himself in a dangerous bodily Difease, and meets with any Book that treats clearly of it, he will Read and think and Read; much more ought every ingenious member of a society do to, when he apprehends common danger; not

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not that the Author means that his attempt merits fuch application, but furely the favourable reception of his aims, may animat others to emit fome thing

that may deserve it.

The clear knowledge of Right and wrong, doth tye men with invincible and undisfoluble Bonds, to the profecution of the one, and to the fleeing of the other; its but a smatering in knowledge, leads men into errors, and errors in Judgement breed Vices in Practice, and the tergiverfing, and militakes in duties, true knowledge in the Head, will fink down into the Heart, and preside at the Rudder of the Adions, And both lay the boisterous blasts of stormy passions, and check the Eidy Flans of privat, and byased Interest, and change the Gale to fair and prosperous; warm perswasives closely laid home, and applyed, as the heat of the fire does with crooked Timber, make the crooked Mind to ply. and give it the right Stance.

Whenfoever then a Nation fals into the Circumstances, and Case, wholly fayouring and fomenting the Current and

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Predominancy of privat and finister Defigns; then, as that Nation feems to be in as great Danger, as when a publick Enemy invades them: Does it northen, and in that Case, concern all good men and Honest Country-men, in every such place, to join their whole Force in opposition thereto? and some, one way, and fome another, to promote the Study & Exercise of a Publick Spirit, and that in To far as they are, or may be capable to do? And if thefe Effays chance to come feafonably, or be so happy as to do the finall Office of Clearing the Ground, & removing the Rubbish of Mistake, Prejudice and Caprice, for the True Publick Spirit's erecting the flately Fabrick of Improvement, Melioration, or Reformation in a Nation; then may they be taken in good part: and whenfoever the Readers, shall be pleased so seriously to think, and consider upon them, till they have warmed themselves into a kindness, and Cordial Respect, for that Noble and Ufeful Temper of a True Publick Spirit, and the wonderful and churming Effells thereof in a Nation, both

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both in the Prefervation and Recovery. thereof, then may they be convinced that the most blessed Turn, its able, with the Divine Affinance to produce, in the most dangerous and desperat State

of a Nation, is not far off.

If any shall object, That such Thoughts, Considerations and Cares, belong not to privat persons, nor to those of the Lower Degree, they concern only the Governours, Supream on Subordinat, the State f. men, and fuch as fit at the Helm; and therefore any medling by others that way, may be look'd on as too officious. ano an offensive ingitting into their proper Province.

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To this it may be answered; That a Nation may be in the Cafe, That the Supream Ruler cannot, and the Suberdinat care not, to rectifie Grieving Abuses, or to profesure the due Improvements of a Nation: as when the Sue pream, by the Multitude and Weight of his necessary Avocations, and of his other Relative Concerns, is diverted from the necessary Inspection into matters; & the due Regulation of things. And the (b2) SubSubordinat neglect it, either by their being taken up with other Designs, with Projects of Emulation or Topping, or by their making a handle of Circhmstances and Disorders, by their conniving at, or Protecting Irregularities, or Abuses, as they find they make for their Game, or at least when Abuses and Disorders are grown too strong, or too rivested for them alone, to project, Methodise or prosecute an effectual Resormation, and a due, and orderly relisication, without an universall concurrence, and more generall, and nationall efforts.

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There may also be another Case, & Circumstance in a Nation, which may exercise some, retarde, and scandalize others, as to their Concernment, and concurrence, in such matters, and that is, when they apprehend the Government of a nation to be wrong headed, and under usurpation, and therefore will have no meddling therein, or incline to do any thing that may inforce their active obedience to that Government, or their complyance therewith.

Tho' this scruple has oftimes at the bottome

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bottome, the fears, or hopes of a Revolution, or of a new turn, more than a reallaffection or a true Conscience of duty, to particular Persons, or Families, yet waveing that, fuch persons are defired to confider, that in whofoevers hands the Government be, the Reformation of a Nation, being the bettering of the contraverted subjett, cannot be unacceptable to the right owners, and true Fathers of the Country, and the more flourishing it is, the greater will be their hopes, and their endeavours the more vigourous, for recovety, and when ever they return thereto, it will be with the more joy, and splendour, if they can invert the Sentence of the Roman Emperour, by faying, Lateritiam reliqui, marmoream inveni, I left it a Cottage, and have found a Stately City.

If there be any that are not satisfied with the motives and arguments, taken from the imminency of publick danger, in that Nation, where a publick spirit, being mostly requisit and desiderated, is yet wanting, he may be pleased to con-

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fider, tho' he be well enough feen in other things, it may be he is not learned in this politick prognofick, and in such a flate prediction; and as there may really be danger, the he perceive it not, To he is defired to be favourable, and to let that pass for the Authors excess of tenderness, and Affection to publick concerns, which perhaps swells his fealouses beyond measure, if he relish his ends, he may pardon his militakes in his sapick, medium, and arguments, since he feems to have erred in the fafen fide, it being infinitely better, in the case of the publick concern, to give a too warm allarm, than to footh over a real danger, and to make far greater fireaches than that, to accomplish so great and beneficiall an end: As Cafar defired to have his Wife not only free from guilt, but from all tash and suspition thereof; so remember that every good Country-man, would not only have his Country free from danger, but from all basard, and suspition thereof.

As there was never any writing that pleased all men, much more that may

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prove naufeus, which comes like Phyfick, to cure men of their Difeases, and Diftempers of mind. And if any be offended at the frankness and forwardness used here, that it feem beyond measure, to these, who have not pored so much on the subject, nor so warmed them-felves with Consideration, and Resection, on this matter, as the Author, yet hemerits some favour, and indulgence; as being thereto coustrained, by the Conflagration raised in him, which was no longer to be kept in, but out it must. And as these Speculations were conceaved, fo they are produced, without an evil defigne upon any man; And tho Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, yet Magis amica veritas, magis amica Patria, to all good men, who ever then, either in vision, or in action, rightly espoules the Publick Interest, in some Circum-Itances especially, must of necessity, take up the Cudgels against all the Privateers, Robbers and Rapparies of the Publick, of whatever Rank, and Condition they he, yea even he most lend a blow to the Trimmers, Laodiceans, thefe indifferent

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ferent neuters, and Luke-warms, who are neither hot nor cold in the Publick concerns, these Gallio's, who care for none of these things, whatway they go: No wonder then, to fee their Pashons raised, and to see the beast run away with the man, and that they winch, and fling, who are any way touched in the quick fore, and have their masks taken off, or their naughtiness and nakedness discovered, to the hazzard of spoiling their Trade: And withall its no wonder to see these, who have distempered, vitiated or ulcerated Pallats, that they can relish nothing that's wholsome, and found; to nauseat these things, yea some can scarse take in a mouthful of good fense, and reason, but they must presently throw it out again, mingled with the excrements and filth, flowing from the difeafed parts, and that either in an inlipid, flat and quibbling jeast, which makes only themselves to Laugh, or others no deeper drawn than themselves; or ina bitter and malicious Scoff, which tho' it claw their own, or the galled back of others, which The Preface xvii

which like scall'd Horse, need always something to rub on; yet it appears natty, and noysome, and to all these who are not sick of the Itch, Scab or Leprosy and Scal'd over like themselves.

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And its to be feared that fuch men. who will not be bound with any reason. but who, Sampson like, burst asunder, and cast away all the Cords of true and folid Sense, and throw away all the bonds of equity, Reason and Junice, about this important matter, that their Lot may be with the unprofitable Servant, to be bound with the everlasting Bonds, hand, and foot, and to be caft, the Sacred Oracles tells us whither; and where they may come to lye under the weight Torture, and pressure of all these Evils, National Calamities and Miferies, And all the direful confequences thereof, that they have in this life, been fo little solicitous about the Amendement or redress of.

If there be any of the minor Criticks, these Superficialists, who would carp at the Language, or Stile, because they find not that smoothness, they have been

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used to, they may be pleased to know, that the metter handled, being knotties and the Subject nope of the most pliants and yielding the Aroaks must not be so meling, and fose, non the sure to mild or County; but rather fitting, or masculine, smart subold Tho in some cases, Reafon comes best like a beautiful and well deckt Lady, with amorous Charles and Glanices broallare systian other Cafes, it comes more properly like a libompian armed Caped pisoto rouze, and allarm; or to Subdue and Conqueries enter the bound of the consumption

And thefe, being but Effays, they cannot be expected to have that must bed; Proposition and perfections that belongs to complear maker present hey may then contain many imperfections, things that the more Judicious will think deferre amendement, and Correction, The Anchos isotherefore conteno in 10 far to fabi mit, and pass from there, but with all be hopes his Errors will be found sping on the latent fide; oir being infinity berief (as has been already mentioned) in the Case of publick Concerns of a Nation

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on, to give too warm an Alarm, than to footh over a reall and great danger. And what is here faid, being but a Prelimihary to what may, and ought to be be faid, when a Nation is in the Circumulance and Cafe, that Tampersperate the Discases and when the cosrapted Sore requires to be ript up, and fearched to the bottom, and duely plyed with Bruticuting Remedies of bot which cannot in Brudence be arrempted. untill the Patient be disposed and able to bear the true and compleat Cure: and which Disposition to beger, whenfoever the same is requisit, is the main Errand of these Esays.

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The Reader is most earnessly intreated not to misconstruct, but to take in good part the little digression that is made in vindication of true Physick, and honest Physicians; it being of no small consequence to the Publick to distinguish the good from the bad, especially when thro' debates, and those perhaps very necessary, among them, the Art and all the professors

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thereof, come to be most injuriously overwhelm'd with contumely & reproach; and which may be lookt on, as prejudicial to the merit of some, & innocence of others, yea & also to the Publick Interest.

But these who care not to be informed but desire to see only as they saw before, and never to have their Eys opened, in these matters, may be pleased to pass this over, and leave it to those who are more curious, how they place the trust of the bealth and Life, of themselves and dearest Relations.

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Concerning the True PUBLICK SPIRIT, the Nature and Excel-lencies thereof, &c.

ANY Men have their proper Genius, which not only renders them excellent Judges of, and notably qualified for, the greatest Perfection and finest Touches in some Arts and Practifes, But also which affects them with lingular Pleasures & Pains, peculiar to themselves; and to which others are wholy Strangers, Tho as knowing and discerning in all other things as they themselves are: for these

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impressions, delectable or unpleasing, feem to belong to a particular fenfation and manner of touch, both different from the five common Senses, and for which all have not their properOrgans: Thus some are exquisit Judges of, very expert in, and notably affected with Musisk, and have their proper charms and Raptures, from the Harmony and concord they feel therein. As they are in danger of qualms and Shiverings, with discord and Jargon: Some are the fame way touched with Painting and Pictures, and with the delicacy or courseness they perceive in the defign and Stroaks: To some Poetry gives peculiar delectation or distast, according to the Finness or Rudeness, the Elevation or Depression of the Strain they find in the Lines; Even To by a proper temper, innate disposition, and Genius, there is nothing more afflicting and torturing to all Ingenious and Candid Souls; these of a true publick Spirit, who have a due gust of things, not only as they relate to themselves, But as they concerne o. thers

Publick Spirit

thers; these who have both a right feel ing, and a real fellow feeling; yea and I may fay to these great ones, whose Disquisitions & Designs move and exspatiat far beyond the Little Sphere of Self. To these as there is nothing more afflicting & torturing than when they find all forts of Abuses, Disorders and Miseries to be endemical, common and spreading in a Nation, and of fatal and difmal Tendency, which makes to them the most abominable Discord and Fargon: So there is nothing more delectable to fuch, than upon the profpect of a retrival, to hammer out their Brains in futeable and effectual Remedies, which gives to them melodious Harmony & Confort: Because such men of all others being most affected, they are liklieft to penetrat furthest into the true Causes, and to hit the Cures of the Evils and Dangers that threaten a Land, when the Inhabitants and their ways of Spending do increase, and their ways of honest getting do diminish: when Vanity, Prodigality and Ryot are fostered at the Expence of the Growth

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of the number of the Poor, and of the increase of their Miseries; when Extortion, Oppression and Fraud are left at random, to ravage, being under Covert and Mask of a Publick Good: and when Innocency & Ingenuity are made a Prey to Subtility and Cunning, and in all the Steps and Turns of Business, plain men meet with Rubbs, Traps and Gins, Impositions and Over-reachings: In a word, when privat and finister Defigns left to Freedom, run the Career, and engrosse Power, Reputation and Substance to Support and promote their Acquisitions: and even when not only the Acts and Practice of the Publick Spirit are in desuetude, but the very Idea of it to obliterate. I and darkened, that the Notion thereof is like to be lost.

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2. And it may be thought no more comfortable nor convenient living in fuch a Country, than to dwell in a place, where the High Ways are peftered with Thieves and Rogues, or full of Pitts and Quagmires, or overgrown with Briars and Thorns; where the Paf-

Publick Spirit

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Paffengers may be in hazard to be lightned of their Purses, their Cloaths, or their Blood; tho' the better mounted & equipt .. may have a tolerable Passage, yet the ordinary Travellers may pay foundly for it: Even so tho many of the higher Rank may escape these Inconveniencieis, Rubbs, and Hazards that attend others in fuch a Country, and also be very insensible of them, yet the Effects that may come of these and such like abuses, &c. by a Natural or Supernatural Consequence, may come to rouch every one, however elevated they be, if they be not affected with an Active and Operative Sympathy; and the rather when fuch Diforders, Abuses and Miferies are accompanied with, or produce, Divisions, Animosities, Immoralities and Impieties; which by an ordinary or extraordinary way bring Judgments upon a Land, an overflowing Scourge, which may reach all without Exception; especially if besides these Evils within, the Circumstances from without, and the State of Affairs abroad. do threaten to ascertain and precipitat the Storm.

4

Nation, or the Body politick, are often like the diseases of the Body natural, well known they may be said to be half cured, But then it must be by the sagacious and perspicatious, who looking beyond the superficies of things into their innermost recesses, perceave dangers in the Spring and Bud and then they are easily Cureable, but when they appear evident and conspicous to all, then like some Diseases of the Body natural, frequently they are desperat and incurable.

4. And as in the diseases of the Body natural there may be great mistakes, about their nature and true cure, which may occasion the misapplication and male-administration of Remedys, so whatsoever care or concern any man seems to have for his Countrey, without due Circums pedion, and Sagacity to take up the true state and condition thereof, and to understand the real Causes of the evils under which it labours, & without due Caution, prudence and skill in the application and admi-

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helping, he may hurt, and in stead of curing, ruine and destroy, to the irreparable loss of his Countrey, and to his own unspeakeable shame, and disgrace: Great therefore most be the Care, Skill and dexterity with which such publick concerns deserve to be managed, for the Ignorant, rash and head-strong Pilot, not-withstanding of his interest in the Botome and Cargo, may runn the Ship a ground, and where this hes often fallen out in a Nation, a little more thereof may unhappily do their turn.

when a Nation labours under great difficulties, and distresses; Yet there wies to be little agreement about the first causes, or the true procuring and somenting or concurring causes of the evils, some blaming one thing, & some another, and the most hirting as wide of the Mark, as they seem to differ among themselves; and as I think the errors in this point a great cause of confusions, disorders and abuses in a land, yet these are not the first cause, for in this

this, case these errors and Hallucinations of mens minds must certainly ipring from a too great inconcernedness and indifferency about the publick concerns, and a want of a due measure of the true publick Spirit, this makes men lazie, Supineand negligent in their application that way, for did fome menapply themselves with the same diligence, care and constancy, to the consideration of the publick Improvement and Reformation of a Nation, that they do to their own particular concerns; and the establishment or aggrandifing their Familys; there would quickly follow a joyfull turn in the state and condition of such a Nation, and so pleasant a Metamorphosis that whofoever hes but a glanfe thereof, in Idea or Speculation, will be spurred up to do any thing that may even have the most remote Influence thereon, and he will spare no Labour, pains or cost to beget encourage and propagat the publick Spirit, which may be called the Cardinal publick Virtue, the fpring and fource of all publick virtuous Actions and Designs. 6.

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6. And there is no place where privat finister design has made considerable inroads, incrochments and havock upon publick interest; But there the greatest measure and strongest efforts of the publick Spirit feems requisite to retrive matters; for certainly there must be fome thing in the Circumstances and fixed case of that Nation, which has suffered privat and sinister designs to worm it felf even into the heart of the Constitution thereof, which to amend, will perhaps counterpoife and evacuat all attempts, but the most strenous endeavours of the publick Spirit: And certain it is that as the Government of a Nation is an Embleme of the Genius of the People: so the state and condition of the People, feems to be the Transcript of the force of the Government, and of its Sufficiency. Whofoever shall travel, through a Countrey, where there is nothing to be seen of Building, Planting, Plowing &c. will certainly conclude no men inhabit that forlorne Land; and he who is acquainted with the comely order and ease in the Conduct and B managmanagement of all Affairs, in some places &v ith all considers what it is there that influences with such profitable effects, the Particular affairs of men; if he thereafter shall take a survey of the state and condition of some other Countries, he will either think that they have not any thing of Government, or that their Government is of as much use to them, as a Bridge standing over the old Channel of a River, is to the Pessenger, when the Water has taken another course.

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Is the first coustitution of the Body polilick, & under Governement, is a Compagination of such pieces & parts, ordered &
sand that by mens heads, and that for the
publick Good, and as the vigor & efficacy
of this Compagination depends on the
perfection of the Artificial methods and
ingenious composure, the effect also of
good Brains; so its subject to Disorders,
spoiling and wast, like other Machines &
engines, and must have reparation, and
that by artificial methods, the product
of mens just reasoning and judgements,
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As no Engine or Machine was ever fabricated, that did not betray fome imperfection in the course of its working. or by some supervenient interruption of accident was difordered, fo fuch defects give occasion to the Wit of men, to be exercifed thereon, which belides the improvement of the Machine, contibutes to the sharpning of their invention,& reaching them Art and skill; and which they may apply to many other purpofes, befide the application there of to the amendement of the necessary of the supervenient and incident defects of fuch a Machine. And as it may be thus in the Body politick: fo it may be thought. that by a mans laying out his rhoughts on his Countrey & the exigences thereof and by his exercifing the Ads of Providence, Circumspession and Caution owards a Nation, he may acquite the true improvement of his mind and habitual prudence, besides his proving usefull and heneficial to the interest of the Nation, for bringing about all possible advantages, and the preventing imminent or probable hazards and dangers thereof. 8. A.1

.12 Of the true

8. And as the Improvement of a Nation, doth always depend upon & advance apace with the Improvement of mens minds, their acquiring the Habit & Faculty of penerrating, folid thinking and reasoning, nothing doth contribute more to this than the Ingenious and free Conversation with those who are masters of these Talents: and even a wittie Strugle in Conversation, and warm bandying of Arguments doth make fundry new Lights Break up in mens minds; and Contradiction doth give men occafion to penetrat further into the subject, than an obsequious Complyance with all that one brings into the field, or fays, providing it degenerat not into wrangling & retortion: so it is found that the faculties of the mind are improven by their exercise, as well as the force of the Body and feats of Agility, are by wreftling and the like exercises, And consequently the Lazienes of the Mind enervais its faculties, as much as the floth of the Body, doth its vigor and strength: but above all there is nothing Improves the mind fo much in penetration

committing his thoughts to Writing, and the frequent revieuing, pondering and polishing them, by which he may have occasion, to give them more order,

Solidity and force.

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9. Tho every one cannot away with the fatigue and tedium of Writing, few will decline Conversation and Discourse and to turn it to the byafs of Ingenious, this may allure men; that fuch Conversation improves their minds to a largeness and Capacity, to make just & solid Hits on every Subject: But if men be pleafed to make the Publick Improvements the subjects of such ingenuous Converse, what advantage might that bring about to the Publick? and what relief to the disorders and miseries of a languishing and neglected Nation? even tho' it were at the brink of Mifery and confusion, it might turn the dangers and difficulties, to Prosperity and Flourshing: and thus, how happy is it for all, who can at once advance and exalt themfelves, and a Nation: and what can be more pleasant more profitable and more noble than this? 10. As 14 Of the true

versation raises mens minds to a force, and their Faculties to a promptness, so the sutile, mean and Scurrilous Conversation, deprayes and disjoints them, and clouding the Judgement, leads men unawares into the habit of wrangling, and impertinen loose talking, the bane of all solid and sound reasoning.

And indeed whoever shall subfract from some mens conversation, (who think themselves none of the least polite) the flat, & the petulant, the frothy, & the scurile, the quibble, & the wrangle, there will be found to remain litle or

nothing behind therein.

only noxious in it felf, but condemnable, by reason of its infectious and contaminating quality, spreading its Contagious steems, and assimilating Power all round: there being in the most part a strong Disposition and Promptitude for, or Susceptibility of such impressions and depravations: for the minds of men are a fitter Soil for the seeds of Folly and Vice, where they have an easy and luxurent

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of Wisdom and Virtue, where they must have a diligent labour, and due Culture for the r propagation and grouth; like out-landish Plants, while the other

are Natural.

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Not to infift upon thefe, who are not capable to Spirit Conversation or to quicken their flat discourse with any other Emphas, but Oaths & Execrations and impious Railery, which as they are horrible & pernicious in themselves, & may be reckoned the Spasms and Convulsions of the mind, as obscene Rybaldry the lliack Passion thereof; these are so far from being the Salt of Conversation, that they are the Poyson, and Venom of it, and of hufiness too, making mens faculties as undisposed for any sound and wholesome Operations or Productions, as Arfnick or any other deadly Poyson makes the Body, where it produces Numbness, Stupifaction, Palsyes, Convulsions, and all other Irregularities & Depravations of the Animal acconomy. And as the first fort may be reckoned the drons of Society, these may be termed the Wasps thereof

thereof; yea they may be called the Bears and Wolves, the Beafts of Prey, that by wholeSale aim at the destruction of Society, and the devouring the

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good Fruits thereof.

13. These who can relish no Converfation, and look on all to be flat and Infipid discourse, that is not Sauced with generous Liquor, and animated with the briskness of a Bottle, must have very dull, resty & stiff Brains: They who can produce nothing, till they be Watered, foiled & strut with rich Sauce & costly Juice, must have Jejune, dry and barren wits, and they are furely affected with chill and frozen beads, that always need Forraigne Spirits to heat and inspire them to thought or expression; But which instead of warming and chaffing, often kindles these wild fires, that lead them aftray, into precepicies and dangers, and whose blaze ends in, aud leaves, a Caput Mortuum, and dead Lees, noxious & noisome both to their minds, and Bodies; to dispell which they often have recourse to the Anti-dote of the bair of the Dog that Bit them

them, And in the cure, as they are in danger of a relapse, so are they often made to run the Circle of Sysiphus's labour; betwixt being burt and cured, and cured and burt: and the habit and cuftom in this. tho' it may be bewitching and tickling, is yet very dangerous and hurtfull; for in proportion that the fanfie is heated and raised, the Judgment is chilled, and depressed: and when the Imagination is fet on horse back to ride, it leaves the reason to trudg on foot, and to move so heaviely, that it can never come within cry of hot-spurred mad fancy, Ryding the Carreer of a wild un-backed Colt.

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of the Wonderfull Bottle (but it is only in favours of the Minor fet of wits it exercises the preheminencie) that it can Create men of Sense and Learning, out of the preexistent matter of meer dunce and sop; And so it is no wonder, it had among the Polytheists, also its Deity; for when it causes the happy belching up (for generous Liquor raises wind nobly) of some quirky-knack

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knack, Scurrilous or profane Jest, which strikes the Engments of the Brains of these screwed up to the same unison pegg of humour, by the sprightly Liquor, it makes such an harmomous tickling and quaint rebound, that presently the virtue of the large Carminative of wind driving dose appears: and the wind sub, or rather the Alembick or Stroup, that eructates the flashy Fames is furthwith dubbed a rich Magazine, and nimble engine of Witt Sense and Learning: And the fortunat dunce commences a man of ability and parts, in the buffiness and Imployment, which he hes most happly fallen upon, because the fufficiency of his practife, the of the greatest moment and concern, is most removed from the common view, albeit by reason of the Intricacy thereof, it requires the greatest penetration and depth of thought, sure, close & clear thought, but when a man is of fuch reach and thought, is farr beyond the power of vulgar eyes to diffeen, norwithstanding upon the due weighing the matter, all may know these thoughts only are bred m

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16. And as the Bottle had its Deny, foir has its Soveraignity, or rather Tyrany chat it exercises, & adespotical dominion and power, over men, making multitudes flaves, & obnoxious to the greatest errors & most important mistakes, for by virtue of that dominion and the direfull effects thereof, many are made to misplace the trust of their nearest & dearest parricular concerns, & rolodg them in the hands of those, not only, of whose capacity, there is no other proof, but a meer Phantom of requiation, which has lite, grouth, & V gour alone from the Fumes & Damps of this muddy & reeling Government, & which hes much the fame fundation with a Castle in the Air, but also of whose utter infufficiency there is evident demonstration: & therefore men that contentedly lye under the Slavery of this imposing Deitie, & the Tyrany of this deluding Dominion, with the Difmal, effects thereof, & that upon their nearest & dearest privat concerns; it may be feared that they Will

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willPitifully Triffle or Horribly mistake in Publick and General matters: which they look upon as more remote; such men are therefore most earnestly exhorted to grow wiser, to assert endeavour a freedom & delivery from this dangerous bondage & delusion, and the miserable effects of that Power, which by its Impression and imposing on them, thrusts at their most sensible and Noble parts: otherways there is little hope of any help and support from them, at a publick lift, when soever its needed, and how much soever it be incumbent for them to lend it.

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their minds with vain Amusements, and Triffle away their Thoughts on Follys, and Evaporat their Spirits in Delusions, or these who make their minds the nurseries of Malignity, & Seminaries of Venome, both so Horrible and Destructive to themselves and others, did men, I say, understand, what excellent and Noble productions, by Consideration, Culture and Care they were capable of, both in relation to themselves, and the Pub-

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Publick; and how opportune, and feafonable some times their actings might be, and also how criminal their neglects are; they would with Terrour and amazement, defert that Noxious, impious and Damnable Traffick, and train their Minds with Genuine, Solid and kindly objects, which would not only work to great and direct effects without, and within, but would by refle-Etion, give inward Peace and Tranquitlity, and make the mind Impregnable, Invulnerable and Secure; against all Atacques and Vicissitudes of Fortune; Yea this would raise it into such Raptures and Joys as are the refult of a fincereConscience of the greatest Acts of well doing, and which for Stability and degree, exceed both expression and Comprehension. And what can be more takeing, and alluring, more proportionat to the pure Rational defires, and elevated powers; or more suitable to the Aspirings of a Soul, at Liberty and freedom to act, without being clogged and perverted by the Animal diforderly Appetits, or by the force and Impetuofity fity of these powers, Commonly terms of Spiritual Wickedness in high places? And if these called Heathers, had distinct Views and powerful impressions of such things, what Arrogancy is it for those, to Usurpe the name and Title of Christians, who are Blind and Stu-

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18. And whofoeve fhall have their Eys opened, duely to contemplat the Nature, Excellency and Energy of the true Publick Spirit; both in it felf, and in the Seafonableness and Defreableness, thereof in some cases, and shall have a true Notion of the Grandeur, Splender & Magnificence that is therein, especially confidered as to fome times and places, they will, nor only, he forced to forgo their fond Dorage on Trivial and bafe things, and be loofed from the Execrable Bondage to that which is Pernicious and Malign; but in comparison of it, they fhall be made to dif-elame the deference they have for the Luftre of all these more indifferent and innocen Pageantries, and Pompuous appearances, fuch as Fame, Honour, Power, Riches

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fit

Riches, &c. which amuse the unthink ing World fo much; And which not only diffract and hinder the mind from receiving true and folid Imprefions of Great and Illustrious, but also which imposes upon men false and mistaken Notions of them; for all those poor Phantasms of Grandeur and Faint Umbarges of Splendour which dazle vulgar eyes with admiration, and Charm their Affections with Defire and Veneration. will like the light of a Glow worm, disappear at the rising of this Orient-Sun; which with his Enlightning Beams. and discussing Rays, will banish all these Earthy Exhalations, Night Meteors and Wild-Fires; especially if the Atmosphere of mens understanding be not overspread with a Cimmerian fog, so thick that, like the Egyprian darkness, it may be felt, and prove impenetrable to the Rays of this Glorious Sun.

19 Tho the Paint and Varnish of words, like the work of the Pensil, may often outdoe the Original, yet as in Painting, there are some Objects which cannot truly be represented by the most exqui-

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fit Colours and Stroaks, fuch as the Sun, Fire, and the Lustre of Precious Stones; fo there are fomethings, whose Nature and Capacity, cannot be sufficiently Illustrated by the most sublime and refined expressions; all that we are able to know thereof, being some Effects, but these by reason of the Indisposition of the matter they are to work upon, too limited and stinted to hold furth, fully their Nature and Properties: and of this kind is, I think, this Heroick Vertue of a Publick Spirit, actuated with a Penetrating, and regulated with a Solid Judgement; and how Admirable Magnificent and Stupenduous may it's Effects be, if its Energie and power be receaved and admitted to expariat thro' any Nation that does afford a vast field of Subject matter of Improvement, Cultur & Reformation, & that according to the Sentiment of all these, who haveing either a true feelling or fellow feeling, are endued with a delicat sense and exquisit relish of Right Reason and Order; for grosser heads being insensible of any thing, but what Immediatly touches themthe ma fec cei

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themselves, and that in the groffest manner, are not sensible of Publick Defects, Diforders and Abuses, and perceive no use or need of publick Improvement, Amendement, and Redification; Yea and even like the Ifraelites, they often prefer the Slavery of Egypt, with the Onions and Garlick, before a Jour-

ney to the Land of Canaan.

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20. This Fellow-feeling and Sympathifing Publick Genius doth not rest in a Passibility, but also is very active, Communicative and Diffusive for it doth not Concenter it's Operations within the Sphere of Self; but like the Anima Mundi of the Philosophers, is disposed to communicat due Vigor, Spirit and Grouth to all the parts of the Body Politick; and without it, it may be faid to be dead; this like the Primum Mobile Influences all the parts, to Harmonious and orderly Motions; this like the Soul in the Body, not only keeps the Body Politick from Languishing or Diffolution, but animais all the Faculties and Functions to their best and most perfect Operations: if it fall not out,

as it often happens in the Body Natural, that Gross, Obstinate, Perverse, and Virulent Humours, do stop the Channels through which the Influences should pass. Yea this Operative Principle, as to its own Nature, feems to be the very life of the Soul, and to raise the Soul to as great a hight and perfection as the Soul does the Body; and as no true probity can be without it, so it is never perfect and compleat without Probity and the fear of GOD; Which is not only the beginning, but also the end of this Operative and Communicative Wifdom, and therefore it may be called a Spark and Ray of the Divinity, fill flameing with a Fervent Zeal for Reformation and Melioration, for the establishment of Peace on Earth, and good will toward men, in the feeking the good of others as much as our own: and as this is the half of the Law; So it is the half of the way to Eternal Happiness; to which none can arrive without going in the way leading thereto.

21. It is not unknown what rank these Vertues, Honesty, Fidelity and Friend-

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Thip, hold in the efteem of men; and how much men that are thought the possessors thereof are Valued and Honoured; tho' these Vertues be exercised only in privat and particular cases; Yea and oftentimes only they are Mercenary and Trading Vertues, baiting with smaller Ads to angle greater Ones. But Honesty, Fidelity and Friendship confidered in Relation to the publick Concern, are of as much more Excellency and use, as the Body Politick is more Valuable than Particular Persons; And also as wanting the Allay of a prospect of Return and Remuneration, often Sullieing these Privat Vertues: The Publick being not always the best Pay-Master for the Service done. And the like may be faid of all these other Moral Vertues, which are exercised without us, and toward outward Objects; Such as Justice, Fortitude, Bereficence and Magnificence; which when they are exercised toward the Publick are as far beyond them, when Converfant about Privat Objects and Concerns,

as the Publick it felf is beyond Privat and Particular.

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22. And as this Heroick Temper of a publick Spirit, deth not only comprehend almost all other virtues, and thereby hath its Excellency and Greatness augmented; fo it has its Excelleney and greatness farther multiplyed, as far as when privat and particular is multiplied into general and publick, & fo it does not only confift of a complication of many fingle vertues, every one whereof as haveing the publick concern for it's Objett, is more noble than all the train of private virtues; but it does likeways include these, so sublimed and refined from the Allay of Mercenary, which doth often taint these privat virtues; that vertue can no where be faid to be so effential, genuine and fublimed as here.

fly and Fidelity, and that Cardinal Vertue, Justice, as they are most excellent when exercised toward the publick; So they are scarcely ever genuine and true, when they are not also exercised toward

man can be said to be sincerely Honest, Faithful, or Just to any man, who is not so to the publick; all his pretence of Vertue being meer Pageantry & show? rather taken on to delude & amuse men, than from a real motive of Vertue; rather to drive a Trassique of good deeds for returns more prositable, than from a true Principle of goodness; so he stands not to put off his sophisticat Ware, providing he can do it with safety and se-

curity to his Trade.

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24. Yea I may affirm that Honesty, sidelity and Justice, have the Publick more eminently for their Object, and wherever they are in Reality, they will not fail principaly to exert and bend themselves towards the Publick; which will be more plain, if we consider that no man is proprietar or Master of the Office, Qualifications, Riches, or other Talents he has; that what ever he has, he has received it from another, and that for a determinat end & use, and therefore he is only Administrator, and Dispenser thereof; and Bound by all the Laws

Laws of Honesty, Fidelity and Justice, to imploy it in the service of the Donor, for the use and end it was bestowed upon him, that is, for the good of

others, or the Publick Good. 25. And tho' a Stewart may live by his Office, and make use of necessaries; he cannot without Injustice & Treachery, amass Superfluitys to himself, to Riot thereon, or to pamper his Vanity, Avarice or Luxury therewith. And foif no man can warrantably make a privat Acquisition, but either in Proportion to the service he does for the Publick, or with a design to imploy it, in fitting or qualifieing himself for the Publick fervice, how Guilty then is he who only imploys his Office or Trust to make Privat Conquest, tho' otherways he stands obliged by Office or Commission? 26. And as no man ought to hide his Talent in the Ground of a Privat Acquisition, so it is observed to have been the Fate of him that had only one Talent, as the Gifts of Fortune who misimployed it, whereas these who right. ly imployed them, were fuch as were

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trusted with more Talents, as being not only intrusted with Riches or Offices, but having likeways the Talents of an accomplished Prudence and Solid Judgment, and thereby able to put the true estimation on every thing, are not carried away with the falle glifter which Vulgar Opinion puts upon Triffles and Bagatells; but do imploy themselves in the pursuit of the Best things, that

is, things for the Publick.

27. And fo all Privat Acquisitions of Estates, Honours and Titles, seem Sacrilegious and Fraudulent Mifapplications of these Talents bestowed on men, unless on the Reverse of such Acquisitions, there be found Writen a proportional Service done to the Publick yea and the Guelt, like a Paffive Title, will not fail to descend with, and flick to, the Acquisition unto their Posterity; unles their Successors take pains to expiat it, by imploying themselves and those Estates and Offices in all fincere and strenuous Endeavours for the Publick, in their Time and Generation.

28. And as all Titles and Honours acquired without a proportionable publick Merit, feem not only Sacrilegious and meer mock Titles, but they appear exceedingly Injurious and Disparaging to these who have the like Titles, and Honours built upon a fufficient Fond of true Publick Merit and Vertue, as robing it of its distinguishing Mark, and a pitieful Profanation of its due Charatter and Badg; Nobilitas Sola est atq; unica virtus. And the continuation of Titles and Honours unto the Posterity feems to be a Pledge for the continuance of their Publick Merit and Fidelity, which if the Successors fail to make good, they feem in my humble opinion, to do no less, than belie their Quality, reprobate their Character, and Proclaim their Degeneracie with a Witness.

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29. Moreover this Heroick Vertue, of a Publick Spirit, hath an exceeding Propagative and Prolifick Vertue, and assimilating power, labouring still to increase and Multiply, as knowing its Inherency in a Subject Caduciary and Transitory, and that men are not only mor-

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mortal, but also very thort lived, ars longa vita brevis, it labours to propagat this Vertue both in the present and to the future Generations; And tho' the Seed Sown for this purpose, often falls upon Rocky and Stony Ground, or among Thorns, yet this Genius spares no labour, hazard or coft, to raife an Increase: And albeit only in a Privat Capacity, and not dignified by fortune with a Public Character, he suffers not a pernicious Indifferency, or derestable Neutrality to prevail, to keep him from exerting his whole capacity, in the Projecting of, and endeavouring to promote any profitable and advantagious overtures, for the Publick and Common Concern; because he looks on such a Negligence as a Treachery to the Publick; Nor is he ever discouraged by diffidence and dispair of success, from any Indisposition of the Matter that is to be wrought upon; Knowing the great and unexpected Effects of a constant and Vigorous Application; and the force of joins Endeavours which he still aims to procure; However indisposed and untractable able, the subject may appear to be, in respect of the Humours, Customs and Interests of Men; which no where can always stand out the constant and vigorous Assaults of the Publick Genius, but it must gain ground at length, unless where an affected stupidity, Resolute Perversness, and fudicial Blindness, have taken too firm Rooting, which perhaps too long and uncontrolled custom may be in danger to introduce in some places.

30. And what ever the Publick Spirit aims at ina Privat Capacity; his edge is rather whetted than abated if he arrive at any more Publick Capacity or Trust; and tho' this Quality feems only to twinkle in a privat Breaft; yet in the Breast of a Publick Person, or of these who are eminent for their Extraction. or Character, it shines with a meridian Radiancy and Lustre; because this Quality is both more Glorious and Cherishing in such, and more Sincere and Genuine. Experience oftimes shewing, that advancement or Greatness is a more exact touch-stone to this Vertue, than Lowin In-

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Lowness and Depression, the last of which, some men have weathered out, when they have been feen to fuccumb to the First, in regard that Prosperisy and Advancement, is a better test of fome mens Secret Dispositions than Adverfity; As is well Illustrated, by the Fable of the Contention betwixt the Sun and the Wind, which of them had most Power and Strength; they both agreeing to try their force upon a Traveller; And the Wind Blowing first and increasing it's Violence and Storme, it only made the Poor Traveller to wrap his Garments closs about him, but the · Sun by faining Brighter and Warmer, made him inftantly throw all his Cloaths aside: and tho' the Sun of Prosperity and Advancement, sometimes can doe what the Wind of Adversity has attempted in Vain; yet Lordships will not change manners, with the true Publick · Spirit; Nor will be ever Tempted, by all the Pageantry of Fortune; to lay afide the real Ornament and Fewel of a Publick Mind; And the Arguments and Motives to be represented to any, who

who may be in the Circumstances of fuch a Temptation, might be thus, That as on one hand, this Vertue of a Publick Spirit, doth never Shine fo Glorious, as when Triumphant; nor doth any thing aggrandize a man fo much, and evince him to be realy of that Temper as when he comes off a Victorious & undauntoned Conqueror, after the sharpest Bickerings & Conflicts with both fortunes: fo on the other hand, it might be represented that of all the kinds of self feeking, the Apostat sinister Self Seeker, the fallen Angel, who was once enlightned, as he feems to refemble the Devil most, both in his Fall and his Difposition and Power to do Mischief, fo he may likeways partake most, of his Punishment and Doome: And those are truly two very far distant extreams, vet each of them dothfully quadrat to the fate of each of the persons.

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31. This Universal Active Principle & HeroickVertue, for all its Excellency & worth hath not only itsObstacles&difficulties in its Operation from the Indisposition of the Instruments, it is to work with

with, and the intractability of the matter it is to work upon; but like all great things, it often has its corrival, & like all pretious things, it rarely milfes to have its Counterfit; which indeaavour to defeat, or to ape, its Illustrious effects; and in Lieu thereof, and oftenin competition therewith, compears the base Allay of Publick Pretension. Sophisticated with less or more of the mixture of inordinat felf feeking; which often times stands not, yea and also under a Publick Trust, to Sacrifice the most Important, and precious Pub-lick Concerns to privat Design. And this Privat Spirit, is always as Pernicious, as the Publick Spirit is advantagious, and as Black, as the other is Beautiful; yea, and in some places and times, as Common, as the other is Rare: Custome and inconfideration giving oftimes fuch a free Currency, and vent, to this base Coine, that it feems to pass cum privilegio: And to fuch an effect, that men are not only like to be deprived of all their true Gold in Specie; but even of the very Notion of it, being in dange

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to lose not only the genuine Pradice of this Publick Vertue; but also the Idea of it: As it must be there, where in Comparison of the Effects of its Cornival & Counterfit, there are so very few Effects of the Publick Spirit, and far less regrate for the want of it, or indeavours to encourage or retrive fucha Spirit, tho it be an indispensable Charge, and Duty, lying upon every member of the Body Politick, in what ever station he be, unless he would prove an useless and Rotten member, to be affistant to his Countrey, in all publick Difficulties, by his Witt and Counfel as well as by his Hand, in time of Publick War; there being no Station that doth incapacitat any man to be assistant in some measure to the Publick good: Especialy when a Nation is in real and great Difficulties; nor doth an affelled ignorance of the state of the Publick, nor a Supine Negligence to dive into the Nature and Circumstances thereof, nor a Pufillanimous diffidence of Success, excuse any man, from acting fuch a part of a good Common-well's man

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man, as in this case he is Capable or might be Capable of, by the closest application and hardest study.

32. And as there is put in every man a Natural Trust concerning his Countrey, fo there is oftimes Superinduced thereto, a moral or political Trust, either by Place, Office or Commission, and which if fought after, it superadds yet to the Obligation, and Trust: far less then excuseable are these, whose Degree, Office or station, makes them eminently both lyable and Capable, to ferve the Publick; and yeuin any measure neglects it, either for Hope, Fear or Favour, as these are in danger to do, who being in Circumstances making it difficult for them to discharge faithfully a Publick Trust, do notwithstanding seek, or accept it, or these who after acceptation of such a Trust, put themfelves under fuch Circumstances and Difficulties: Gifts and even the hopes of them, Blinding the Eyes and perverting the Judgement; it being indeed exceeding hard for Flesh and Blood, to dally with Temptation, and to stand it out too. No40 Of the true

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33 Nether feems any mans meer Ignorance, weakness or mistake sufficient to excuse his errors in the discharge of his Trust, for every mans acceptation of a Publick Commission of Trust, much more if he hes fought it, feems to oblige him, to be fure that he hes the qualifications requifit for the discharge thereof, Especialy, such a measure of the Publick Spitit as is proportional to the Trust: And so I humbly conceave that every man feems bound to be Faithful, and Honest, in the Acceptation as well as in the Discharge of every Publick Commission, and Trust; and if he faill, be Supine and Negligent in the Examination and Tryal of the first, he will never be true in the Last: And in regard that Publick Trusts, tho' of farr greater moment than Privat Trusts, are often conferred upon less Proof of the Qualifications of the person, than Privat Trusts are; this seems to lay on the accepter, a stricter Obligation to Qualification, than any privat Trust does: fuch Publick Trusts, being always given, periculo petentis or acceptantis, upon of

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pon the peril of the feeker or receaver; And also periculo publico, at the first peril of the Publick; which I am fure every Honest man, will be very tender of; And so it may be easily conceaved, if men who are fo forward in the procuring or accepting of Publick Offices and Trufts, were in their right minds, and afted like men, having a due Impression of a Soveraign Law-giver, and of Laws relating to them, armed with fuitable Rewards and Punishments; it would undoubtedly make them as diligent and careful, to understand their due Qualifications to Discharge the rigorous Obligations to all the Publick Spirit, that they put on themselves, with the Indispensible and exact diligence incumbent on them, by vertue of their acceptation of, almost, the least Publick Trust: and which must be such, as the most Prudent use in their own affairs, yea and if some men reflected on the many Difficulties that ly in their way, and on the great Dangers that hang over their Heads, in the discharge of some Trusts, and how far greater and

and more they are than in privat affairs and Trufts: Then, I tear, it would be as Common for men to abfcond and to flee from Publick Offices, as it's usual for them, to fet up for them, and to feek them: Yea, and also, by the most indirect means to obtain them: it being to the Confiderable dif advantage of the Publick concern, when, not only, Unworthy Persons are preferred, but others more deferving are excluded; And thus men to gratifie the'r Vitious Humours and Inclinations, and to ferve themselves, their puisne Designs and Conquests of Ambition and Avarice &c. Stand not to endamnage the Publick, oftimes at a far greater Rate, than any pe ty Advantage or pleasure, that can thereby accrew to themselves. But when this is Examined to the bottom, of how Unjust, Cruel and Treacherous a temper must these men be, besides these duties that are notour and indisputable there may be perhaps some other things very incumbent on men in Office, which are not always Confidered nor practifed by them, in the discharge of their Truff

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Trust: And for an Instance I shall venture on the answer to this one Question. 34. And the Question is, Whither or not, when any co-ordinat Member of a Court of Judicature, evidently fees a matter, especialy of Import, carried on by partiality and Injustice, ought he to be content himself, with a simple withdrawing, or with a bare, No? or if he ought by vertue of this Office and Truft, and to Vindicat himself from a partial Connivence, enter a Legal Diffent, with the Reasons thereof, as use is in some Courts, viz. The House of Lords in England? And the reason for fuch a Legal and formal Differt may be in confideration that these who are yoaked with others in Office, ought to be fo careful of their making good work, that its not enough that they draw right themfelves unless they endeavour that others do fo likewife; without which they feem no better than Animals yoaked together, whereof every one is no further Solicitous than of his own Draught; and therefore duch a Differt at last might not only be a mean to turn the present Chace ome:

Chace, especialy, if it proceed upon the precipitancy of heat or mistake, or upon palpable Sinister Design, which fecond thoughts might give many one oportunity to discover: But also it might ferve for a check for the like proceedings in time coming, and withall, exeem the Diffenter from being huddled up in the same bundle of unjust doers with the rest, to be exposed to an Inquisition, either in this World, or the World to come, or in both.

35. If to this it be answered, that such a method as this, might be looked on as an affected and offensive fingularity, would raife needless hears and animofities, and draw divisions to too great a

hight.

36. To this it may be replyed, first, as to the novelty and fingularity of this; tho' the Practife be new, yet the obligation and Duty may be as old as the Laws of Fidelity and Truft: and old Inveterat Errors never prescribe and the older they are, there lyes the greater Obligation on men to cast them off, as the more Perillous and burden-

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fome; and like old Criminals they ought to be made away, and Justice done on them, for the destruction they have already don: And men have litle fense of their strict duty, who are Scared with fuch Hob-Goblings, as Novelty, affettedness or Offence taken, at their faithful Discharge of any important piece of service required of them: yea that man deferves no fmall Commendation, who shall first break off a bad Cultom, and Introduce a good one; and this can never be done, without a beginning: As for the Heats and Divifions, fuch a practife may bring: It might be Replyed, that, its nowayes Reasonable to say, that every thing ought to be foreborn, which may raife Hears and Animolities; yea every thing that necessarly will have that effect, ought not to be put off, if it be a duty and has a tendency to a greater Good, than the Evil it can produce; For Example, a mans necessary defending a-gainst violent and rigorous Attaques: But in the Case here stated, the evil Confequences feem only by accident, and.

46 Of the true

and through the fault and Infirmity of the opposit party, who find themselves touched in the quick by fuch an action: tor a Frivulous protestation, will rather cause Laughter than Heat, or Animosity: And fince, cuilibet protestari heet, every man may protest, and withall they are within the bounds of their duty, and acting suitable to their Trust, they feem to have no reason of Remorfe, for the accidental effects it has on others, especialy when to Ballance the evill Effects, they have a prospect of a Turne, it may give to the present Car-reer; or at least, of putting an exemplary Check upon the like Proceedings, in time comeing; For fuch Invafions and Incroachments upon Justice and Right, truely and Humbly submitted to always feem to encourage to the repetition of them: whereas Reason and Justice, tho' it take not present Impresfion, yet time and thinking doth make it have its due, or the equivalent effects, Especially when its ushered with such a solemnity. And if meer mistake, Weakeness and incapacity cannot excuse

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any man, in the Discharge of a Trast, where even negletts are Criminal, how little then excuseable are they, who, with the stock of a Publick Capacity and Trust drive mainly Privat and By-Trade? as these who mainly study to delude Vulgar Eyes, and play leger de main in the Discharge of their Trust; whose Actions being Anatomized, will be found only to be the well Coutche't Intrigues, and dexterous Windings of a quick-sighted, plodding and dangerous self.

38. And not only so Treacherous, but also so Exorbitant, Rapacious and Cruel, is subtile felsish Design Armed with Power, become, that to acquire or to preserve privat Triffles, it will not stand, to endanger or Sacrifice the Taients and Treasures of the Publick: yea in some cases even the all of the Publick; sometimes by positive and direct Ads, and sometimes by neglect and connivence, winking at the greatest Publick risque, rather than to run the least danger to their Privat Designs; yea with some even a Smile or a Frozen, will

will cast the Ballance to the side of Self: And these may, in my opinion, be reckoned Criminal Connivers at fuch Important Abufes, who, tho', the abuse belongs not to their particular and proper Inspection, and Charge, considering their general Charge requires their noticeing the fecuring every thing that may conduce to the relieving and helping the Publick, and if they neglect it, and that either from Remissness, or Design, Hope or Fear: For as no man knows how far his fincere and constant Indeavours may go for the Common good, so nothing can excuse any man, but his Sincerity and Constancy, notwithstanding of the pretence of imprudence to medle, or the Improbability of Success; which are aften nothing but Hob Goblings, fet up by themselves, which cannot exoner any man, far less these who are further capable, as being in Eminency & Office, from a guilty Connivence bere.

39. Yea so gross a Monopolizer, and hase an enhanser, Self often becomes, of mens Designs, even of their Minds and Thoughts; that tho' the Publick

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ck od good interfere nothing with their Privat Interest, yet they grudge to spare the least Care or Application to the greatest Publick strait. And the more Pregnant Spirited, and sprightly witted, or Eminent these men be, who neglecting the Publick, are wholly Monopolized to the Acts of Privat Designe, and Cultivate the Artifices of Self; as there is kill the more Loss, Hazard, and danger, to the Publick, so they are the more Criminals for Weak men and obscure Persons, as they can do little Hurt, so they can do little Good to the Publick, however disposed or inclined they be.

And that bare Negletts and O-missions, are not always of so slight a Dye, as most part apprehend, may appear by the Charge to be given to the Pannals, at the last great Audit: all the Guilt then Chargeable on them, being, their not feeding the Hungry and Cloathing the Naked &c. which without any great streach of Torture of the Text, may, I think, be applyed to the neglect to ast the Publick Spirit, in the due projecting and prosecuting

the means and methods, to feed the Hungry, and Cloath the Naked &c of a whole Nation: for if the neglect of Privat Acts of Charity be so Criminal, what will the neglect of National Reformation and Improvement be which in some places and times may go near to supply all the necessities and grievances of the whole, how urgent and pressing so-

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41. And this Selfishness, confidered only under the Quality of Affelled Unconcernedness and Neutrality for, and supine Negligence of, the Publick Concerns, is to much the more Dangerous, where it is Epidemical and Predominant, because its a Mother Vice, and fundation of universal Diforder, Abuse and Misery, tho' by long custome, and Familiarity, it may be so habituated and ingraind, in mens Nature, that like the Fever Hellick, it is scarce discerne I, till it appear horrible, by its emaciating and walting Effects on the Publick; but if it be join'd with Rapacious, Active, & Privatiering unister Self, acting in Masquarade, and Rampant under the Colours of Publick

lick Trust: its to be feared, where ever it is so, like a Burning Fever, it will quickly put the case past hopes.

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42. When we univerfaly fee men fo unjustly selfish, that in Privat Negotiations& Performances, they stand at no Subterfuge, Prevarication, or Chicane, to advance their Defigns; tho' this cannot be done in privat cases, but with a great deal of struggle, and controle, seing every man is prompt & Vigilant to maintain his proper Right, which makes the large field of Law Suits, which is nothing but the Skirmishings betwixt Honest and sinister Self, and with which some Nations are in Proportion to their bustiness, so much more infested than others are; how can we think especialy where privat Law Suits super-abound, which is always where Lawyers abound, and thrive belt, that men will be there more tender of, and just in, the Publick concerns? whose Injuries and Incroachments, feem not as yet to have gotten a fufficient Vindicator nor Rights an Affertor in every place.

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43. As in Merchandise, the great and whole fale Traders draw all the reputation, from the petty, privat and Pedling Retailers; who are not much confidered in respect of the former; fo no man, with confiderable Reputation, can follow the Trade of privat cheating, Extortion or Oppression, but he will be fure to be payed foundly home, by Common-Fame: nevertheless it has been feen, that these, who are any thing masters of their Trade, and can with a bon mean and Air of Gallantry, do it, may fecurely drive the great and whole-Sale Trade, of Defrauding, Extortion; and Oppression, in Publick and Common Concerns; and not only without all Tasch to their Honour, and Credit; But even with the Confiderable accession thereto: for doth not Money, however purchased, add to a man's Character; and if there be a more effectual and Compendious way, yea and Creditable way, of making an Effate, than by meddling with, or against the Publick Concerns, it may be appealed to a narrow and Curious View and Survey, to be

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be taken of all these, who have suddenly become Kich by meddling this way: alas! doth not this show how little love or care of the Publick Interest, there is among men: fince it has not, so much as Common Fame, for its Security or Guardian, it being always known, that Fame is founded on, and directed by Vul-

gar Sentiment and Opinion.

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44. And whither it be from Neglect or over-fight, in the administration of Publick affairs there; or from the extraordinary Cunning & Nimbleness of some Men, that know to lye at a Catch and from the Embufcade, are skilled to draw a booty off the Publick; where it often fals out that Sharpers by driving an altogether unlawful, and hurtfull Trade to the Publick; have made confiderable Privat Advantage: And that Shirks by mean and pettie publick Offices, have fuddenly increased (like the Spleen in the Body Natural) with the emaciating of the Body Politick, it seems worth the Administrators of the Publick Affairs their Pains, in fuch places to enquire; at the least to prevent the like in time comeing

comeing; for these who make so Considerable Privat Purchases, by mean Publick Imployements, requiring neither great Skill, nor Prudence; must ether do it, by over-reaching the Publick in the Transaction, or by Purloyning, Oppression or Fraud in the exercises of their Offices: and indeed there is scarce Checks sufficient, as yet, for those in all

places a record and a resident

of the Publick Revenues in a Nation, doth in the opinion of some, give shreud suspition, that there is scarce so much Honesty to be found in that Nation, as may allow the setting and uplisting them by Collection; for thereby the Publick could not be overreached in the bargain, nor privat persons Imposed upon, in the ingathering of them: it being plain, that, the Farming them seems inavoidably to expose the Publick, to be over-reached, in the setting, or if that sail, in the Payment, and the People to Oppression in the uplisting them.

46. For all the Pretences to the Purity of Religion and Reformation, in fome

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fome places and times, many fland not fay, that there has not been among them, either fuch indeavours or fuch fuccess in bearing down this Pestilent Vice, of inordinat and Publick Devouring Self seeking, and of advancing its Contrary Vertue, as has been found among some called Heathens; who may on that Score be called much better Christians, and so in the Day of Judgment, it may be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon, than for them. Yea and where many of thefe, whose Vocation and Function, more especially entitles them to use Dodrinal Indeavours to Reform men, choose to dwell upon the little Zoars and to teafe the Peccadillo's of men's privat and Personal Vices, and scarce ever venture to put soundly home upon these deluded with the Meretricious Embraces of this great Strumpet, Publick Devouring Self, that Grand Whore of Babylon and mother of Harlots, that maketh the Nations Drunk with the Wine of Her Fornication; perhaps some may think that there they would heal the Wound of the People

too

too flightly, and Solder it up unfaithfully, or that they forbear to meddle thus, lest they should be bidden cast the first stone; or that they let the matter slip through their Fingers, as thinking is a subject too Hot for them: and that their Pretentions to Discretion, Moderation, and Prudence, in this case, are only the fair and Plausible Draughts of subtile and Cautelous Self; and some of them, aiming to act the prudent-man, because of the near resemblance betwix the two, may slip into acting the wylie-man.

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47. And mens Want of due Exercife of this part of the Pablick Spirit, and especially these whose Character and Function requires them more eminently to notice and to reprehend Publick crying Vices, besides that, it imports their being Rotten and insensible members of the Body Politick, yea and unfaithful to their Charge, it seems in the opinion of some, to lay a direct imputation on the Government of a Nation, as if it were meetly Arbitrary and despotical, where none durst mutter his own or his neighbours Sufferings and Grievances

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vances, and that they were under the same state of happy Unity, and ease, with that Nation, which is praised because no complaints dare be heard therein; fo they would also appear free from Grievances, whereas fuch do think that it is only in a free and just Government, where no sooner any member is hurt, but he may cry out, which is thought the only way to disabuse the Prince seduced by mifrepresentation, much more if Publick diforders and Abuses spread, and become grievous, & by their difmal effects begin to become dangerous, they ought to be complained of, if it be expected they should be Rectified, and they moreover plead some Specialities in the Condition and Circumstances of some people; to allow a greater Latitude in this matter, than to others who are under the more immediat inspection and conduct of their Soveraigns; but how far this will hold, is left to others to determine.

48. Wherefoever a Spirit of Self and privat Design, in such a case, is predominant, and among these also endued H. with

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with more immediat Authority or Capacity to rectifie things, in whom negligence alone about Publick Reformation & improvements, is highly Culpable: tho' this gives a fad Prognostic both of things and of men: yet when they moreover lend their power to the Carrying on Sinister designs, or when in all their steps of Publick Action, they take their measures with regard only to their own privat profit, and the first and most firm thought they entertain, is how to strain their Authority and Interest to advance or to fecure their particular Defigns: but never to Reformation or Improvements in a Nation: this can have nothing elfe at the bottom, but a powerfull Bondage that they lye under to Vanity, Luxurie or Avarice &c. which leads them to fuch a horrible Depravavarion of their Trust to support these; And what can be at the Fundation of fuch a Luxurient & Imperative Spirit of Vice, but a Spirit of blackest and Rankest Atheism, as confisting of an utter Extirpation of all impression of the Soveraign Author and Fountain of all Aunuw

Authority, & a total erazing of all fenfe of the first instituter of all Power; with aPerverse Disclaiming of their a dependent Commission & Substitution, together also with the Preposterous Inverting that Vicegerency and Stewart-Ship which is committed to them, with all Fidelity and Care to provide for, and preserve to, all under their Inspection and charge, the needful and necessary Supports of Life: all Power and Authority in men being thus a derivative, and alennerly to this effect: yea, and with all, fuch men feem to have worn out all apprehension and fear of a severe, but Just Inquisition to be made by the Common Governour and Parent of men, how each man has behaved himself in his Respective province, station and Trust; this being nothing elle but a necessary consequence of his general interest in and relation to all his Creatures. And all men must necessarly be under these perswasions, who do not apprehend themselves of the uppermost Sett of Beings, absolute, unaccomptable Beings, or Beings come into the World to Projett, Ad, and H 2 pro-

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profecute, without any other Law or Rule, but their own Passions, Humours &c. But if it were fo, how would this plunge men into endless and desperat Farrings and Contests? into what Rapine, Blood and Murders? and what a confused Chaos, would mens actions produce, if they were not moderated ®ulated by dueRules & Laws? and were men not perswaded to be made accountable for the breaking the same, and without a common Standart that all may readily acquiesce in in relation to their mutual Actions and Transactions, men would as rarely agree, as with a Thoufand Dice they should be able to cast at one thro'a 1000 Aces; and without this, farther, what a mangled and confounded Schem in Theorie also, would this world make? and no man should be able to give a tolerable account of things Natural and Moral, of Actions of Operations, withour a Soveraign Actor and Operator at the head of the Chain of Caufes and Effects.

Nature, Active and Operative Beings, which

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which are not feen nor heard, nor fublect to the Bodily senses, which yet are acknowledged by all, because they are obvious to the eys of Reason; such as the Realitys of hidden causes, whose Being is afcertained by the Being of the Visible Effects, and Palpable Appearances: And its firange, that men admit of particular and partial Hidden Caufer, but yet are indoubt of a first and univerfal Hidden Caufe; for the clearing up their minds a little more about the First. would necessary clear them fully in the Last, because the necessary lodging the Visible Phenomena and Appearances in some causes, makes it also requisit to refer these causes into some first Caufe, and shat by the fame Compulfive Argument, that nothing can cause at felf; and by this Rule likeways, that an infinit Progress of Causes & Effects is impossible, they must at length then Terminat into some first cause.

Cause, as to Beings, there must also be a first Governing Cause, as to Actions and Motions: But when the Subject to be Governed is an Arbitrary & free Agent,

that

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that may do, or not do, or may do this Right ordo that, there can be no Government vent in this case, but what confists of Com-grav mands and Prohibitions, Backed with cial Rewards and Punishments: And as this own sequires a most Wife, Just and discern to the ing Mind, so it seems all the power a The Governour can have over Free Agents where as over Mechanical ones, there is an Absolute and Fixt determination of their motions and Actions.

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And if there be a most Wise and Just One, who has given such Instructions, Rules and Laws to Voluntary Agents, can we suppose he has done it in vain? or can any with Reason think the Soveraign Governour of men, will part with, or superceed the Exercise of his Royal Prerogative of Just Governing men, by rewarding or punishing them? and that to favour their extravagancies and irregularities, both so hatel full to the Fountain of all Righteous Order and Justice; and so hurtful, prejudicial & confounding to themselves, and their neighbours? will he not rather according to the inflexible Laws of Righted is and thingry & fice to gent.

this Righteousness, duly punish their Contra-tions, especially when they are Agom gravated with groffelt v olations of fpewith cial Truft, as when any branches of his this fown Soveraign Authority is committed to them, and they perverily abuse it: The Offence of a Privat Person who never directly acknowledged the Princes Authority, nor is specialy entrusted by him, may be thought venial, in respect of his, who having accepted a Commission, and holds a honourable & profitable Post of his Prince, for him to imploy his power against his Constituent, and to arm against his Soveraign; such a one must be a grand Traitor, and the most execrable Rebel, upon whom the Prince cannot in Justice but be avenged.

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52. Without the Terminations of Beings, Actions and Operations, in a Deity or a First cause, tho its impossible to make sense of the Natural, Moral or Political Phenomina or appearances, of their beauriful and direct order, Measure and Regularity, without ascribing all to an equivalent, most wise and intelligent Mind: and albeit this be plain and firm

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in it felf, yet its only obvious to there who have their Mind indued with Intel figence and Sapience: but how few take pains to Cultivat & clear up thefe Facul ties, but rather to darken or efface them. If there be no First Cause of Beings, no Soveraign Ruler of Actions and Operations, there is neither Being, Action nor operation yet, for nothing can make or move it felf, and then the World and all therein, is meer Illusion and Vifion; there is no real truth, no falle hood, no good, no evil, but all things are as men take them, and Confequent ly there is no Realities at all, but all only entia Rationis, Figments and Chime ra's; and if there be nothing, or if this World it felf, and all therein, shall be as they had never been, it is not worth the while that it should have been, of that it should have had a Being: And if men be every moment upon the brink of Annihilation, what imports all their Racking defires and cares? their Cheating Hopes, Pleasures, and Attainments limited to this present imallest minute of time, & point of space; and if all things

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things fall quickly to be as they had never been; what avails it to them to have been, only by ashort glance: and it is the fame every way, as if they had never been and the this reasoning be as solid, as it is assonishing, it is yet no more amazing than true, that men by Negligence and Inconfideration wander, confounded in these dark and dismal Precipices, whereas they might find a clear and comfortable way for them to take, if they would be pleased to confider feriously, and diligently ponder things: Experience, shewing every man that this due Confideration is the way to get Light, and walk furely in ordinary butliness; and that the cause of their Errors and Trips, is throw want of it; How can they think that thefe important and Directive truthes, will grow up in their Minds spontaneously without all Culture, or Care? Especialy when they entertain and nurse all these things that will choak and extinguith fuch Impressions and Sentiments.

future state; and after reckoning, yet

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they have all the reason in the World to provide for it: For if it befall them. and catch them unprovided, it will be a fad Disappointment, where as on the other hand, being provided, and if it be-fall them not, or that they meet not with it, they shall be fure of no Remorfe, Grief or Repining: and Prudence or bliges men in doubtful Cafes to provide for the surest choise, and the safest side: Especially when in doing it, men part with the real burdens & close that load their minds, even in this Life, and himder their contentment and happiness here: viz. their extraordinary attachments to things Senfible, which makes them blind as to things intellectual. The Speculative Atheist is a wonder of Infatuation and Stupidity, but the Practio cal Athiest is a miracle of Inconsistency; Contradiction and Madness, especially in the circumstances above related where one part of a mans Practife gives the lye to the other when a man by virtueofone and the same commission, post & Power, acts & counteracts, and that in one and the same subject, acknowledges & difclaims

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claims with the same Breath, and also

ad idem about the same individual thing, pretending Power to do things by an office and Stewartship, from the soveraign of all things, granted to a quite

contrary purpose.

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And as the Publick Spirit, Especialy in privat persons, and in times and places withall, where he is most needed, feems to be of a nature angelicall, as haveing a constant disposition and strong Benfill rather to serve others than himself, like those ministring Spirits who still attend the service of others; so publick persons with privat aims, who thereby either fuffer or bring the publick to diffress and misery, seem of a nature and disposition diabolical & of a Complexion most pernicious, as being Compaginated, and made up of the most damnable evils; fuch as breach of trust and treachery of the deepest dy, horrible diffimulation, doubleness and hollow heartedness, and execrable felf Idolifing, whereby they would prostitute the best things to do homage to the Dagon of perty Self, yea and to luxurious, Am-

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Ambitious, Avaricious &c. Self: and if it be hatefull to profitute privat ordinary things to base and sordid Uses. how much more abominable most it be thus villanously to prostitut publick concerns? and fuch as of their own nature and institution are facred, as deligned for the Publick good, and that not only in respect of the atrocious Nature of the action, but also in respect of the great and univerfal damnage and overflowing lofs, that is apt to follow thereupon? and the more deep running, and in difguise, the draughts of Sinister Self Run, and the more Power aud Authority that they are palliated and gloffel with, the more dangerous and Criminal are all their Fuglings, Windings and Draughts; and the more splendid their Character and Post is, the more black is the Impress that their Actions give in the Reverse; the more Honourable and exalted their Trust and Charge is, the more intolerable and desperat will the Punishment and Doom be: such being not only accountable for the good they 714

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neglett, and for the burt and evil they do themselves, but also for the sequel and Confequences, the influence it has on other Persons or Nations, and the evills that come of their deeds or neglects and that overall places and times: and this may be a reason for the necesfity of a general and last Judgement of the World, and a reason why a particular one does not suffice; because all the Guilt of fuch men cannot then be laid to their Charge, but only at the last day, and after the Confumation of all things, that the Scenes are al wrapt up; for then and not till then, is their Cup full. And should not this make every one in Authority and Power, when evills, miseries and Dangers threaten a Nation, earnestly examin what their share of procurement by action or Commission has been? for nill they will they, proportionable to their share of Accession. they must partake of Punishment, and in measure they have had hand in the Calamities, or that the Evils depend upon their Positive Alls or negled, they may

may expect Retaliation by Doom : And fuch a Doom as knows no limits nor bound of Commensuration, within theextent of the demerit of the valt Tract of Consequences of their Mischiefs & long chain of the Influences & Productions of their Crimes, thro' the whole Universe and also to the Worlds end.

55. From all which we may justly conclude, that, as all publick abuses and disorders in a Nation, and the tract of miserableConsequences thereoficome from Impiety and Irreligion, Especialy of these in Power, so the best mean of Uniting, Strengthening and prospering a people, is the bond and force of Religion, and he who is truely influenced and kindly warmed with an affection to Religion, will quickly joyn hands with the Christian Religion, which by reason of its Elevation, Consistency and Fflicacy, as it feems most preferable to all others, in it felf; So by reason of it's effects and fecundity this way, it is far superior; And Religion ought no more to be vilified; because Prevenders

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Publick Spirit strive to gloss their base Designs with the Show of it: than Gold and Precious Stones, should loose their Excellency and Value, because of the frequent Counterfeits. Concerning the true Pubrii; lis excellenoctations ions more particularly illufterated of and pressed home, &c. ien-Aiands COM B studeed, and that not altogea by the impertinently think, that this and World may be very well combutle to ed to a Grand Theater or Stage, where n of every one alls in diffuife, and plays the it is perfor and paris, very different from t no The BEA mucly are, and thefe who nders act the highest and greatest parts, totrive

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Of the true giols their hale Deligne with hould loofe their Excellency alue, because of the frequent

Concerning the true Publick Spirit; Its excellency& Effects, Operations and Productions more particularly Illustrated and pressed home, &c.

OME Indeed, and that not altogether impertinently think, that this World may be very well compared to a Grand Theater or Stage, where every one acts in disguise, and plays the person and parts, very different from what they truely are, and these who act the highest and greatest parts, to

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present the Parts most removed from the reall persons they are: So that it's hard to know, whither the Original or reprefentation, the World or the Stage, be most vanity, pageantry and show; fo we may readily joyn confort with the Royal Musician, singing, each man walks in a vain show: and withall it may be doubted, whither the Stage was or-, dained to teach and instruct the World; or only to ridicule and mock the World, yea some have carried the Simile so far, and so low, that they compared the actions of men, to the Rary Show, caried about the streets, in which all the company of prety images dance their representations and actions, no more mechanically, necessarly and regularly to the Savoyard's Key and interest, then fome great Savoyard can make as many men do.

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2. And indeed when this World is nearly viewed, it's no wonder many think that the penetration & discerning of thinking men, is rather their unhappiness, than their advantage; because it only serves like the second sight, to give them

too sensible and troublesome impressions of anxiety, and vexation, for the evils they fee, and cannot amend, which unthinking men are not at all concerned with: and thus the Fool feems to have Prehemenance over the wife man, and he who wishes and endeavours the amendment of things, finds mens minds To drencht in Prejudices, Errors and Delusions, and so interested in Abuses and Diforders, that they are not only unfit to receave the immediat Impressions of real Goodness, Honesty and Vertue; but even they are uncapable of the ways and means, the advice or countel leading thereto; and whofoever shall attempt their Liberation from Mistakes and Prejudices in relation to their Preparation for the introducing of Improvements, or a Reformation, or shall declaim against Vulgar Errors and Delusions in reference to the Correcting of Diforders or Abuses, will not only lose his Labour, but will be in hazard to be run down by a grievious and dangerous Shock from fuch an encounter: and thefe confiderations has made fome men lurk, and

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and others leave these places, where they apprehend evils to be most Epidemical and Uncureable: So this may discourage all atempts especially of privat or single Persons, and their medling this way.

and to encounter the violent Stream of Custom, and mens Inclinations and Humours, baited with Partial Interest, may seem dangerous; to no purpose and inessectual: But to fall upon them, as it were in the Reer, and to trace these hidden Sources and Springs, that feed these swelling Torrents of Prejudices and Mistakes, and to give them a diversion, seems neither Impracticable nor Imprudent, especially, when let alone, these are like to threaten the overslowing of a Nation.

4. It's Certain that the Irregularisty and Pravity of mens Actions depends upon the Darkness and Deviation of their Minds, which makes all their Presjudices, Delusions and mistaken Interests, which bring furth all their Sinistruous actions: So that the way to mend things, seems to be, by bringing mens Radical

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Opinions and Conceits, to the Touch-Stone of ferious Confideration, by their vieuing & Surveying them on all fides, and with all, its necessary to gain and Cully the Affections, which oftentimes keep the Key of the Judgement; and that by displaying virtue, in its true natural Lustre, with its amiable Charming and allective effects; and by unmasking of Vice, and hewing its native Deformitie and Ughness, with its dismal consequences, notwithstanding of all its borrowed and deluding gliffer: And this feems to have been weakly aimed at in the former Esfay.

olig. A Luxuriant and Fruitful Soil, uncultivated, produces little profitable Increase, but puts it self furth, in noxious Weeds and Shurbs: So the minds of men; however Habile and Capable, without the Culture of Serious Confideration, and found Reasoning, are like

to produce no good Fruits: about 1

6. To strike mens Errors and Delufions at the Root, which is their inconfideration, by gaining them to weigh and expend matters duly and which is

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done, by clearely laying matters in due method and order, before them, may produce more, than is apprehended, & confequently, I prefume, an attempt, and after the due way and manner, may be more successful than is commonly believed, at least it may exoner him who makes it.

7. And because many look upon Improvements as Impracticable, in any Nation that has been signal both in frequent attempts, and in as frequent miscariages therein, it may be so still, unless men be pleased to look back first on the true Causes of such disapointments, and by these found, it will clearly appear that in relation to Improvements they must necessary begin with, and carry on a pace, Reformation of abuses and disorders: for Improvements will be loth to Thrive, where Publick Justice and Order is not duly Cultivated.

8. Whatsoever People then, being in Egypt, design for the Canaan of Improvements, must, in my humble Opinion, resolve to Travel through the Wilderness of Resormation of Abuses

and

and Diforders: some abuses have crept in at their full stature and grouth and Barefaced, these as palpably noxious and Conspicuous may perhaps be easily removed, but others have been found to be abuses, only by time, and the rooting, Strength and Dominion they have piece and piece of their own Nature arrived at, by their Clandestin and clancular working and the masks and pretentions they are covered with, and by their other Circumstances that have made them more grievous, these because Familiar, and Riveted in Custom and privat Interest, and perhaps also accessories to the Constitution or Exercise of some Government, may take an hard Pull to remove them: But where ever Serious and Impartial Consideration shall take place, then shall all thinking men be convinced, that as no time can prescrive them, nor privat Interest secure them, so no Privilege of Constitution, can ever support them, when ever they appear Publickly Hurtful & Grievous; and then there is either a Surrender to be made of these, in behalf of Common Fustice

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Justice; or a Seizure of them, from these who are unwilling to part with them: then, and not till then, shall that Nation have Vigorous and Successful

Improvements.

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9. Publick Justice in a Land, is like the benign temper of the Air to natural Productions; for let the Soil and Culture be never fo good; the nipping Frost, and burning heats, will blaft the Husband mans expectation: even fo will publick Diforders abufes and grievances blaft all the fuccess of improvements, tho' never so well projected, cal-

culated or profecuted.

10. It's true; the Case is near to defperat, when publick vice is rampant, and triumphant; and blasoned with authority, and illustrious with Powers & publick virtue creeps and is couchant, is dashed and baffled; but what is it not a shame? that the Children of darkness thould be wifer or bolder in their generacion, than the Children of Light? that the men of Belial, should infult and vapor? and the true Ifraelits, never dare fo much as peep? for all the black

black prospect matters seem to give in fome places or Cases, there may be a great many there, who have never yet bowed their Knee to Baal, there may be yet a spark among the ashes, that may be blowen up into a Flame: behold how great a mass of mattera little spark may kindle; but then the matter must be disposed, I know no better way to dispede it, and to Inflame others than by every mans blowing up the spark in himself, which may make it come to fuch a Conflagration, that brust out, and go thorow it must.

11. It may be thought that Hone fty, and Senfe, yea and Honour too, has left that land, that being in diffres, does not more nearly confider things; and it's a bad Prefage when impendent miseries, dangers and Calamities do stupifie and deaden men's minds and blaff the fecundity of their Wits and all their faculties: for with wife men imminent Calamities rather sharpen their Spirit to feek out artificial remedies: and ne cessity & impendent Miseries give the fuch strange Impulses to all virtuou Nos. ki

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endeavours for Relief, as may break through whatfomever impediments: And fometimes Providence fends a Concours and Confluence of Calamities upon a Land, to rouse them out of their supidity, and to prompt and move them to that which an indifferent and tolerable State and Condition, would never have moved them to; and may they not in such a case reason with the Lepers of Samaria? if they stay here they shall surely dye, and perish in the Common Calamity, but if they go out to the Camp, they may peradventure Live.

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Conflict, yea and difficulty, uncertainty and danger, that may attend the design of Improvement and Reformation in a Land; it ought no ways to discourage the magnanimous PublickSpirit, to make the attempt, nor damp him with Pusillanimity and Cowardice, and to sleave his Countrey in distress; considering the Gallantry of the attempt, & Prize set before him, and weighing the

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the advantage, yea and necessity of his essaying; no danger nor difficulty, ought

to dissoade him.

13. If the Happiness and well being of a People be the only end and use of Government, and of Publick Adminifiration; Then every Constitution ought to be fo Moulded and Reformed, as may most easily and effectualy arrain that end. And in regard that the only fure mean to attain that end, lyes on fucha firm, and close Constitution of Government as may inforce and Compel to all Diligence and Fidelity, in the exercise and management: It feems then both easie where to lodge, and plain how to Cure, all these Publick Diforders, abuses and Grievances that are Regnant among any People: For they feem not to flow To much from the fault of Persons, as from the fault of things; what is it but a loose improper and unfit Constitution, that in fome places and times, makes all the visible effects of Authority and Power, to be only a continual tract and Set of privat and Sinister designs: And w hich

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which causes the Administration always to center and gravitat self-wards is it not from this natural reason, that self does allways prove a byas to Power, without some Counter-Ballance be put thereto; and that all Power, like weight, unless it be well Arched, and sustained with a good Constitution, will gravitat like Weight, and tend to the Center of Self; and that seems only a good Constitution, where privat and selfish designs in the Administration, are effectually precluded, by suitable and sufficient Checks and Restraints.

needful in some times, than in others, so they seem more requisit in some kinds or circumstances of Constitution than in others, and are not impossible to be excogitated in any state or condition thereof; due Rewards and Punishments and rightly dispensed, being able to do every thing, in a Government; for the Laws may be so contrived, that for the most part they will force their own Execution, and gain their ends:

the reason then, why the Laws in some places are useless because never execute, seems never to be the fault of any thing else, but either of the Law it self, or of the general frame of the Constitution; Yea its highly presumable, that a constitution, and Laws thus contrived and proportioned, and always kept in due trim and order, will as necessary and constantly attain the end, as any Engine

or Machine will do its work.

15. There feems two difficulties to stand in the way of the Introduction of fuch a frame and contrivance; of fuch Checks and Restraints, in the publick Administration and exercise: the first, is that they must be introduced by the governours themsetves, and they will never confent to fuch things, that may hamper or gall themselves, or retrinch their Liberty and Freedom: Especially since 2/y. Such Laws may fometimes overwhelm the Innocent Administrators, by the violence and faction of Parties. For the first, its an argument taken from the Topick of Self, and will have little weight with all Honest, Faithful and thinkthis und and Bo

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thinking Administrators, and they are under no Restraint from doing good, and Honest men will nor care how many Bonds, checks and bars, ly on them to keep them from doing Evilsand it feems only want of sufficient Honesty and Fidelity, that keeps back from pushing fuch an Expedient; especially in places and times where its much needed.

16. And for the 2d. fince there is no Perfection in Humane contrivances; that is to be chosen, which is least lyable to Defects, and hath the fewest Grievances; and it feems requifit to be confidered, whither it be of less moment, that the administrators of publick affairs, should now and then be subject to Inconveniences and Profecutions, than that the whole people should be always subject too, and oftimes actually under them: But if, as some think, there can be a Schem of a Constitution shown, that would in the event effectually fecure both, then the difficulty doth evanish.

17. And indeed, who foever shall fully confider this matter, and the difference

find that its the Constitution & Adminifiration alone, that makes the difference among People, as to Civil and Military affairs, Forraign Commerce and Domestick and Maritime Improvements, and that it is the putting due Checks, upon privat and Sinister Designs, that

makes publick ones to prosper.

18. I think it may be plain to any confidering person, that there is no perfection any Nation has arrived at, but another may come at the like, were they put under due Management and Conduct, abateing the Advantages of Situation and Climat, in which few have their Advantages that are not compenfed by others in some things the first want: For it seems to be Industry more than the natural Product that do eth enrich any Land, nether feems there almost any Nation in the World alltogether barren of natural Product by Sea or Land, for Industry and Improvements, were they, like other Nations, put in the right road and method leading thereto.

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19. And fince its plain, that in what ever Countrie the men are Souldiers. nothing inferiour to these of any Nation. and that the perfection of Military bufinels, depends upon the exactness of the Order, Discipline and Conduct; like other Societies: I hope all thinking men may be eafily convinced, that the men of that Country, whose Country men are good Souldiers, being put under the like Discipline, Methods and Conduct, that other Nations are, in reference to their other Improvements, that they may equal them, in these also : Yea I think by reason of some advantages that the men in some Countries, have over others, in relation to fuch undertakings, they may come to excell them; as thefe, who are remarkable for the Hardiness of their Temper, and induring Farigue, and their Parsimonious way of Living and easy Dyet, their Artificial and do-Sea eil Genius and the multitudes of Idle People amongst them. ut in

20. And fo I think there is no reason for any thinking People to be discouraged in the undertaking what others have

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with Succels attempted before them, fince all the difficulties they have to furmount, are only among themselves, and wholy in their own power to remove, the greatest of which are Inconsideration,

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Prejudices and Mistakes.

21. Most necessary then it is in every fuch place, that all honest Countrymen should concur together, and found the Alarm, to rouze the Careless and inconsiderat, and Inspire them with a true publick Spirit, and to fright the inordinat self-seeker, out of his beloved under-hand Trade, and to fend the Hue and Cry after that monstrous Imposture, privat and Sinister Design, under the Publick mask; these being the Mildews that do blast, and the Caterpillars that do eat up, all the fair appearances of a Crop in a Land; and these being the Foxes and Wolves that devour and feed upon, the young Brood of true Improvements, and Honest designs in a Nation.

22. If to prompt all thinking men to this preparatory work, there were offered to be delineated the Charming Prospect, that might be given of the happy

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happy state such a Nation may be advanced to, by the closs following these Improvements, it is capable of, and the agreeable Schem of the methods leading thereto, some might perhaps rather think that, in a Poetical Strain, there were drawn an Utopian Landskip, of a new Atlantis, or of the Hesperidies or Fortunat Mands, than to think, that any poor and diffressed Nation, should be capable of fuch a strange Metamorphosis, as (from that state and under a combination also of dismal Circumstances, threatning it with Misery) it should become a defirable Land, a Land abounding with all easements and accommodations of life, with Plenty at home and fecurity from abroad.

gich a prosped, and Considering the Schem, it might perhaps be found, not so much a meer Speculation, or the Flourishing draught, of a too warm and Luxuriant Fancie, as the result of the just and dextrous Hits, on the nature of things, and of due reaches into the innermost Recesses of their Capacity

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ful.

fully and clearly discovering, the excellent formes which rude matter, may be made to put on, when its cultivated and plyed by the ingenious application and due management of Art; and then I hope, all persons of Application, Penetration and fudgement, would think, tho' it be surprising in the Scheme, Yet there is nothing of impracticability therein, nothing which due Art and industry, could not accomplish, to hinder all honest men, to be inflamed with a vehement Desire and servent Indeavours, at any rate to prosecute it.

on and Power, knows no bounds in the advance towards Perfection of its Faculties, and by exercife and application it may still be brought to a capacity to penetrat farther into the Knowledge of the Nature, Order and Use of things, for humane Utility and Advantage; so rude matter, when the Mindmakes it the object, will be found to be an inexhaustable Abv/s of objective Capacity and Perfection, and may be still advanced, moulded and framed, further and further.

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25. And so the Sprighty publick Genius, who has publick Reformation and improvement for his end, cannot only by a noble mechanism, mould and frame rude matter to a great Perfection; but by a curious Chimistry, he can easily draw out of course mater, the hidden treasures that were never thought to have been lockt up therein; yea he can extract an useful Spirit, and rich quintessence, from every mean and contemptible thing both which are seen in Manufactories and other Mechanick Arts, and works of Industry.

26. And not only dead matter, and the whole subject of Natural and me-banical improvement, is the object of his operation, by bringing them to perfection, plentifully to extract Gold out of them, but even these animated Bodies called Men, which considered in a rude and uncultivated state, differ little from rude and unwrought matter, untill they be put under the due rules, order and methods of Society, for exercising usefull Operations, yea men, tho' under civil Government, if without Discipline,

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and Culture, in relation to Social and publick projects of Improvement, they feem to refemble wild Deferts, and may by Art, be as much Improven as these.

27. And the Civil Government was introduced for the Maintainance of Fustice and Peace, these cannot be eafily secured, where Penury is, so the methods to introduce Improvements in a Nation, as being the only means of Plenty, are not only the necessary accessories for supporting the civil Government, and facilitating the due exercise thereof; But also they serve immediatly for the makeing easie of all privat acquisitions, and for the preservation & security of every mans person and property; yea and with-all they bring as great an alteration on a Nation, as when civil Government comes in the place of Anarchy, or want of all Government.

28. And as the Plague and Bane of all Society, for Improvements is, their negligent and loofe conflictation and conduct, to their Life, Vigor and Energie, lyes in the due model, Regulation and Discipline, as is eminently confpicuous in the

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he ininstance of an Army under due order, conduct and Government; in the advance and Improvement whereof, lyes alone, as I humbly conceave, the perfection that the Art of Warr is now arrived at, and thereupon also seems to depend all the great feats of Arms, especialy that of faving the efusion of Blood, tho at the expence of Treasure: and great indeed the exploits may be called, confidering what the greateff Multitudes inrable, are only capable of.

29. And as in the military Business there is no accomplishment of military deligns without the exactness and severity of the Military discipline, and that both the Souldier that shall be found afleep at his post and he that deferts his station, especialy to go a-pillaging, and for privat Bory, is punisht with the outmost severity; so there seems to be no Profecution of general & focial projects, without the severest Checks, as well upon the Supine and negligent, as upon these who deserting the exercise of their charge, with the Credit and Strength of their Authority and Trust, go in Quest only after privat Profit. The

go. The Study of Architecture is indeed a gentile & a profitable study, but the Architecture of a Nation is far more noble; The common Architect studies to make houses beautiful and commodious, but the publick Genius knows how to make a Nation so; which is as preferable, as a whole Nation is to privat houses; And is it time for men to dwell in ceiled houses and the house of the Publick to ly desolate? far less to erect stately Houses upon the cost & Description.

Damage of the Publick.

at. To fee men affect fuch Politeness in the Building, Contriving and Adorning their houses when the publick is in disorder, and neglected; And to imitate other Polite Nations, so much in privat Culture, and so little in their publick Management; To see with what an Air of applause Esteem, and Admiration, men speak of other mens affectation & vanity in their privat Edisices, and Extoll the Pomp and Grandeur thereof; yet never offer at any reflection about the desolate state of a Nation; What is this, where it is so, but to delight in, &

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applaud vice, and to make it the Topick of praise and commendation; And to evince that privat Design has eaten out all sense and impression of puplick virtue; and that not only the practise therof, but also the Idea is like to be worn

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32. Other men, void of all care for the Publick, study only to improve their privat Estates and to enrich their Famiies, and that oftentimes with the depredation of their Neighbours, or out of the lamentable wreck of other MensFortuns; and even often upon the direct expence and cost, yea and sometimes ruin of the publick. But the publick Genius studies to raise a whole Nation, & every particular man's Estate therein, without all Injustice or extortion, yea, and withal he knows to fecure & guard every mans privat acquisition; for as the security. Safety and strength of the Publick is the only Guerdion of all privat rights and Privileges; So these who would establish their Estates and Possessions, with the neglect of the Publick, feem very much in their Prudentials, to refemble

the passenger who was fitting and ador ning his, Cabine, when the Ship, was in danger to be wreckt, or like shar Big who builds a Curious A oft upon the Tree, that is ready to be cut down.

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inva 33. And further the Publish Spirit fign is not wanting upon all occasions, to fu pen Rain and plead the Caufe and confult the neg intrest of the Publick, against all encroachfor ments made upon its right, and concerns abl by negligence or privat Deligns, and fo mo he acts the honourable part of an Advocat for the Publick, and that also gratis, while other Advocats deall only in petty privat cases, and offimes ferve acc only to foment the Piques & Animosities of their Clients, to make them walt on their Resentments, their time, their mo ney, and their Spirits, which might be far better imployed in the following publick Improvements, And their La bour, at the best, brings no accession to the publick Stock; Yea the Publick Spirit feems to conful directly, the ve ry interest and advantage of the Lawyer themselves, for the more improvement there are in a Nation, there is still the more

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more business and money, and the more bufiness, there is fall the more baw fuirs and the more liberal allowance for them. & further, the Publick Spirit knows nor only how to Tuftain the Publick Rights against these intestine increachments and invalions by felfiff and smifter privace fign, and the miferable traine of erils de pending on them; but also he will not neglect to declaime against the infults of forraign enemies and bring unanswers able arguments from the Laws of Common Equity and Justice, to prove an in-dependent Nations undoubted Right; and Freedome to profecute all virtuous defigns, capable to advance their eafe ac accommodation at home, and their credit and fecurity from abroad and that all attempts in Opposition thereto made by their Neighbours, open or under hand are acts of highest Injustice, Injury and oppression.

34. For as the publick Spirit, makes his excursions, fat beyond the petry Sphere of Self: And is also no way confined to the little Circle of Particulars, and single Interests in a Nation, to advance

their projects, in prejudice of greater and more common concerns; So he is not bounded and fixed to the greater Orbot the Interest of any one Nation to carry on their defigns, to the damnage of others: But he expatiats thorow, the lurgest and vastest primum Mobile, of common and universall justice, The sole directive, the Square and Rule of the motions and actions, especially, relative and extinfick, of all Nations; and he studies the means and measures, to keep them from all farring and Interfereing; and of preferving the ballance even among them, for their mutual fecurity and flourishing.

135. It being allways obvious, that when any Nation, gets too much the upperhand and ascendent, and grows too great, in Richer, Power, &c. above their Neighbours, that it brings always along with it, a Tendency and Inclination to insult and domineer, to invade or incroach upon others; There feems then to be no competent check, against the injuries of Neighbour nations, but to keep it out of their Power natural, to do hurts:

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there may indeed be, civil Ties, and legal Obligations, effectual to reftrain wrongs, betwixt particular persons in a Nation; But nothing can fecure Nations, but phyficall reftraints and naturall stops, on their neighbours. For such is the domineering and imperious nature of man, that without Laws and agood constitution in a Nation, there would be nothing, but one man rideing ano. ther, and he the next &c. And fuch confusions and disorders as would make a Hell upon Earth Even fo, wirhout effectual restraints, and just bounds, by the due ballance of Power, kept among Nations, there would be nothing betwixt them, but terrible Warrs, and everlasting Devastations, and the most lamentable Bondage and Slavery. Answer

ons, and designs, of particular persons in a Nation, in prejudice of the Publick or common convers, seems highly culpable, and condemnable. Much more crying, acrocious and Criminal, are the unjust and Sinister designs, and vactions of one Nation, in the prejudice of analysis.

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then, and the Guilt feems aggravated, as far as a whole Nation is confiderable beyond particular persons, either in respect of a Nations Power and Force, to all and perpetrial mischief, far beyond what privat persons can or in respect of 2 Nations being the patient and recipient offuch Injuries, Invasions & increachments, is more grievious than the fuffer-

ings of of fingle persons

37 And it feems yet much more la mentable, miserable and injurious, when a Nation is not only born down, and kept at under, depress and distrest, both by Sinifter and private Designs at home, and among themselves; Butalso mightily damnified by the unjust Encroach ment, or Infults, or by direct stops and impediments of thriveing, put by their Neighbouris: And it may be affirmed, that there is nothing cotributs more to invite the forreign Infults, and Invalienc of neighbour Nations, or encourages them to put less to the prosperity of a nation, than when a People appear broken, & mattered, by the driveing of privat, & unjust Designs among themselves.

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38. But the Cafe, seems yet to receive a farther degree of aggravation of misery, of guilt and of crime, when two nations happen to fall under one common Head, Governour, and Ruler, and when by reason of their readier Access. and more immediat Impression on the common Head, one of them by, exhausting or interrupting the vital, and nutritious Spirits, Influences and otherways draining it, shall by mightily o vertopping the other Nation, in Riches Power, &c. be put in the condition to flight and boffle, infult and injure that other Nation: yea people feem to fuffer considerably, and to be in untolerable circumstances, when they are brought to a condition or under a conjunction that exposes them to be worse dealt with, or less done for them than they were used to, or might have justly vice demanded, or expected, if without that conjunction: and that they had kept their own proper Head, and Governous, in the full, and vigotous Exercise of his Power, in relation to their Preservation and Prosperity, without his haveing any other

other relative Considerations, and diverting Ties, whereby the due ballance betwixt them, and that other Nation, may be altered and diminished; and consequently the natural restraints, of their being insulted by that Nation, removed.

38. As its clear that the neglect of, or superceeding the due and immediate conduct and administration of the affairs and concerns of a Nation alone, uses to let in such consustants, disorders, private and Sinister Designs, and as doe Usher in the Sequel of the outmost Miseries, and Male heurs, that can befall a People: Much more if the administration be shecked, clogged, interrupted & diverted by a separat and more eligible & plaustoble interest that ether has, or is in hazard to get the Ascendent & Start of theirs.

39. But most of all Lamentable and miserable it is, for an independent People, if there are also immediat lets and insuperable barrs, put in the way of their prosperity and thriveing, by the insuences of other interests, on the fountain and spring of their political Actions

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and designs. And as this feems a mightily perplexed case, so wherever any Instance thereof talls out it may be difficult hindering its comeing to fuch a dangerous highi, (especially if attended with abundance of other circumstances, concurring thereto) as may precipitat either or both, into confusions Oc. Which may bring both in hazard to become a prey to their common Enemys. who may watch, and catch fuch an opportunity, and which nothing can prevent, but the seasonable falling upon proper expedients, to cultivar a better understanding, and closer amity, and that by fuch a Coalition, and near Conjunction as is sutable to the Laws of Fustice. equity and Reason and may quite abolish the vestiges, and blus of their former maligne aspect, and unhappy sircum? fances, and lecure from all Interfereng, either active or passive; and all clashing of interests either positive, or by pritheir by which both will not only be prospeous, fafe and fecure ar home; Burmay e more absolute Unipires, and give further

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ther checks and Laws, to their Neighhours abroad than they ever could have done before, or without fuch due and kindly conjunction. Vis unita fortior. 40 And as this feems the most difficult, intricat and involved case that can be betwirt Nation and Nation; So it will take the greatest measure, and most frequous efforts, of the true Pubblick Spirit, justly to resolve and rightly to extricate it; and in this case tho' the only proper expedient, may be thought an intire Union of these two Na-tions, especially if when under one King, they also lye contiguous, be of the fame Language, Religion, per manners: yet even in that Cafe, the der Circumstances, of one or both Nations, def may be such, and the difficulties to conthe cert a just and commodious entire unan ian betwirt the two fo great, that it will thri seem to the judicious next to impractifarr cable: Yea and so uncertain in the Preof I spect and event, that it may looke like, the makeing a dangerous experiment it is mad upon a Nation; Which all Nations prop should mainly be aware of: Especially most thof riner ted, b

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41. For confidering, that by fuch an Union, the leffer Nation behaved to go in to the Laws and constitutions of the Greater, what a jumble would this make, in the private properties and rights of the lesser Nation, bottomed on their former Laws; And what an Embarras in the Suits and decisions, according to their former Statutes and Padicks, which must, both, be supposed much different from these, by which right, property and process is to be regulated under the intended and defired Union: It deserves likeways to be considered, if the two Nations to be united, be upon an equall foot of Advancement and thriving, or if one of them, has gotten farr the flart of the other, in all kind of Improvement and Culture: If it be fo, it is to be adverted, that the New Laws made after the Union, will always hold proportion and respect to the greatest & most considerable part of the Body United, but will no ways quadrat to the interest

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terest and state of the Lesser, and weaker part thereof: and these Laws will be of as much purpose to it, as the cloath ing and food of a Man, will be warming, and nourishing to a Child. withall the Party, in the legislative Capacity, that will be nearly concerned for the leffer and more in confiderable part, will be fo weak and fo fmall, that little regard will be had to the state and condition of the new implant. ed member and branch, to adapt proper and particular nourishment and Culture to it. And further, what ever fuit. able measures, the weaker and lesser nation has before, and of themselves, taken, for their proper Thriveing, An intire Union would quickly terminat all, and vacate the Progress of the industriall Improvements, designed to Cultivat that corner: And its to be feared withall, that in the progress thereof, it would carry away, from the remoter places, into the Center of the Government, more money and People than ever went off before, and that with as little regresse as formerly. And moreover

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if the weaker nation, intended a referve from the Union, and to keep any thing separate and unmingled in the bargain, (though even a matter of Religion,) it might be expected, only to be precarious without due Protection or Support, from the legislative power, if it did not fometime undergo, an actual violation: for what cannot the supreme Power of a Nation among themselves do? If the dissolution of the union be thought a competent Remedy for a breach, it may be feared, this would leave them both, in a much worse understanding & Circumstances, than the Union found them. Thus much in the General; but if there were Particulars to be treated of, there might perhaps be much more faid to this-purpose.

this as a desperat Case, and without any Remedy, but that weaker nations setting up a King of their own, as they had before the Conjunction of the two Governments in one Head, which may be both difficult and unsafe, and a Remedy worse than the Disease: It seems more eligible

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to feek over all, for some proper expedient, that may bring all the advantages, that can be hoped from an intire union, and also without the difficulties & inequalities in the concerting, and the uncertainty and hazard in the event: And any thing looking this way, being found, it deferves not to be concealed, to the effect that it may be canvassed and scanned, by all the Fudicious, by all the Ingenious and candid lovers of universal Justice and right among Nations. Its therefore humbly proposed, whither or not in this case a strict and close confederacy, allyance and league, betwixt fuch two Nations, might be struck; and under such conditions, and to fuch ends conceived. As would be equivalent to the Benefit, that may be expected to arise from a difficult and dubious entire Union, without the Hazard of any Perplexities in the concerting, and of inequalities and grievances in the Sequel.

deracy may be very easy & obvious to all rightly disposed minds, so it might be

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than retrinch, the proper freedom, ability and Capacity of each of the two Nations, towards the cultivating the due methods and measures proportionable to each of their conditions and circumstances, for carrying on the Improvements and Meliorations competent to both; especially by having due regard and particular respect in the Compass, to the procurement of a Rectification of such things in either, as may hinder their respective Prosperity and Advancement, either in their joint, or separat & single capacity.

44. And fince the advantage of the Improvements of an uncultivated People thus associated, would redound likeways to the profit of the other Nation, which by having the common Governour still at their Helm, has reached almost the top of Advancement and Improvement, yea, and in a manner at the others Cost: There seems then, no loss to them, to exchange some of their Priviledges, to the advancement and Melioration of a Nation, that, besides a great many idle bands and docile heads, has much subject mat-

ter

there may be Recompence and Return, besides several other things, by the product of their Labour, for a considerable support and share in the Common and Publick Taxes and Impositions: Considering also, that much of the occasion or cause of the weaker Nations Lowness and Damage, is of, and among themselves, it seems then fusice as well as Prudence, as has been allready touched, to assist and repair a Nation thus damnified and depress.

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gotten a weaker into luch a trap, as the Monopoly of the Common head &c. And refuses, or unseasonably delays Fustice, or a Competent reparation of the loss, and Recompence & Redress of the Damage, by such ways as are in their power. If they themselves come to feel some secret blastings of their own projects and Counsels, some unaccountable moths breed in their Bowells and corruptions in their Vitals, a prodigious reigning Spirit of publick devouring self, predominant, with

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a notorious Nation-renting Torrent of divisions also among themselves, Yea and at fuch a time, when fuch things are most unseasonable and dangerous; they may, I think, without any rash strech be put to reflect, whither or not, all may in some measure, be attributed to an Invisible hand smitting them, for the little Compassion and Charitie, and less Fustice; in having, more ways than one, Influenced and given the occasion to the like abuses, distresses and miseries National, among others, whom they were Concerned by all the Laws of Prudence, Charity and Fustice, in another manner to have noticed, and far otherways to have treated. Yea, and if withal fuch things fall out, in a time when their other dangers may be great, have they not all the reason in the World to Improve every way and mean, also ro obtain Heavens favour on their designs; and especialy by their Cultivating Justice in its greatest perfection, toward all, both within and without, both among themselves and with others.

45. And as the abovementioned frict Confederacy and Intimate Allyance, would have most profitable and delectable effects, in each Nation a part, soit would Create and preserve, an everlasting good understanding and Cordial Amiry, a perfect Harmony and Concord, betwixt both Nations, and amongst all persons in both, whereby they would work to others hands, in the Vigorous and mutual carrying on all the Improvements possible in both, and no Rank or degree in either, no Ordinance or Statute, no Court or Judicatory, no Right or Privilege, would fuffer any Damage or embarras, nor even any alteration, but to the better, & for the true Interest of the whole People, the attaining and fecuring the true Publick good, both to the present and all succeeding Generations; which indeed feems the only way to make both the Governments and the Prople of these Nations, secure at home, and Formidable abroad.

46. If the Reafons & Arguments with the means and methods, that may hereafter be at large given for this specula-

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tion, may feem harfb, and not go well down, with many privat narrow and previshSpirits, these who make their mercat of the abufes, disorders and miseries flowing from the disproportioned irregular, disjoynted Relation and Conjunction of Nations; fuch having fick minds, have need of Phyfick, there may perhaps then be a potion and Dose prepared for them, which if they be pleafed to sup off cleanly, and digest perfeetly, may come to bring them to a founder mind and better Temper: and this leads to another Confiderable Capacity that the Publick Spirit is qualified to act in: and that is, a Physitian to the publick.

pable to act also in another considerable capacity, for the Good of a Nation, and may be considered also as a Physician, to discover and to cure the Maladies & Distempers of the Publick; So he may be counted the Physician of the far greater value. Other Physicians are able to cure only a few, but he aims at the cure of a whole Nation, and that not only freely

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and gratis, but also, not without hazard, and danger to himself, and hisown privat Interest : and seing some Physicians may penetrat into the Nature and the Cause, the diagnostick and the prognostick, & into the cure of the diseases of the Natural Body, far beyond others; the true Political Physician, may do likeways into the state, danger, and cure of the Body political, much more than others, which may move him to raise the alarum of danger, that was not apprehended before: to lead to the use and application of Seasonable and effectual remedies; as it is usual for the Physicians. of the body Natural to do with their Patients in this Case: Tho' their Prognosticks are very fallible, and their methods very uncertain; yet, the true political Physicians predictions, are fure, and his remedies and methods are most effectual, and if rightly used and applyed, almost infallible: and nothing can marr his success, but the obstinacy, and intractableness of the Patient: which Difease also to overcome he can do most of any, that being a special part of his Pro.

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Province in the

48. The even the State Doctors often doubt about the Nature, and the Name of the Difeases in a Nation; that, rather argues the danger, than forbids the seeking for a Remedy, and I hope the true political Physician, if he knows not of a Catholicon that's effectual in all cases, yet whatever the Distemper be, he can prescribe methods very apposit and proper.

consists in the ease and alacrity of all the functions, and the distemper thereof in the Discase and Inepitude to, or Lesion of, the actions, or the marring, stopping or preventing the operations, Just so are Health and Discases, in the Body poli-

tick produced and bred.

ral, so sometimes a Nation may be affected with a Fever, which may be either lent and lingering, with preternatural beats, inquietudes, Delirium and raving, from the vitious fermentation of bad bumpers; But when maligne and virulent, they excite the more violent &

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burning Fever, and Commotion of inteftine Broils and Wars; both which require respective Purging of the morbifick matter, and also Bleeding in convenient Places, Meafures and Ways, with due Use of Coolers and Quieters; both these being just so caused, and also cured, as the Fever in the Body Natural. Some times a Land may be under the grievous Commotions, Spafms and Convulsions of Division and Faction, arising from the Irritation of real Grievances, Maleedministration and the neglect of publick offairsot from the aerimonious corrolive bumors of envy emulation or dissaffection to the established Government and administration of a Nation. And this is also cuied by proper and respedive purges & bleedings, with regard to the quantity and quality of the peccant matter, and the place where it lyes, and tempering or allaying with fuitable anodines and Quietes. A Nation may likeways be under a Lethargy, stupidity and insensibility of their present or imminent evils or dangers, and this requires loud shouting to their ears, and placking them in their

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their most sensible and tender Paris, with other roufing and exciting means: When a people is crampt with a Palfey. and an indisposition for their due motione and actions, this comes mainly from the obstruction of the course & influence of the pirits, from the Head: it therefore indicats properCephalicks,&the clearing of the Passages, betwint the head and the body as some of the former Distempers require also the same with the purging out the vitious and viscuous Humours that stop, hinder and divert the Influences and Spirits from the bead. Sometimes a flux may fadly exhaust a Nation, by fending all their nutricious Juices and fubstance the wrong way, as when they are unworthily drained of their Money and Treasure : and as this refembles a the diarrhea or flux of humours in the Body a Dyfentery and Bloody Flux, as when a Land is depopulated by Famine, War or Pestilence, or other rageing epidemical Difeafes, or when their Men are thrown away on vain and desperate acomper and projects; but in these cases, alway all

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all that feems competent, is respective reparation and recompence. And as some Fluxes in the Body Natural are best cured by Revulsion and Vomiting, so in the Body politick the like method should be followed, by caufing fome render back what they have corroded off the publick: Con and the new Indian Root Hypecocoans of the recomended as excellent in this case nutriver some Nations will scarce ever again a Nations will be scarce ever again and the scarce meddle with Indian Remedies, because on they have forely encreased their flux and the fadly exhausted them both by a Diarrhet of L and disentery: But I believe the fault will hand be found not in the Remedie, but in the Repair Physicians who administred it. And as ed by in the Flux Natural, the nutriment takes ions the course the wrong way, and too much and downward, so in the flux of the Bods or st political, the substance is often carried to after the Lowest and basest parts, to the rep meanest and underling Offices & Changes orne as may be feen when the Publican ney Gabellers and tollmen of a Nation of the Community, prosper best, and become a are Rich, and with the Languishing and De lym caying of the Common-weell; and the mpr aTway

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always has been; and will be, just as its in the Body Natural, where the Laxity of the Bowels and the weakness of the retentive facultie, accompanies the be or causes the Flux: So in the Body Politick ack or other community, the loofness of the ick: Constitution, the Remissness and Sackness pans of the Rules and Ordinances, lets all the sale nutritions substance slip away. Sometime gain a Nation falls under a gradual Consumptiause on and decay, by idleness and sloatb on and be one hand, and by the excessive wast rber of Luxury and Prodigality on the other will hand &c. Far beyond the means of their the Reparation and Recruit, and this is helpnd ased by Roborating and nourishing confinuake ions, for their Reparation and up-making nuch and by restraining methods & measures:
Body or stopping the immoderat Prosusion &
ed to odse. Sometimes a Nation may be Hythe repick, by the excellive turnifying of enger ome parts, beyond others, by which icans bey become both useles, and a burthen come e accompanied with, or wholy be a d Dr ympany blown up by the Wind of the mpry Vanity and Pride. Sometimes a Tway

Nation may be affected with the Rickets. and Liver growen, by the unequal diff tribution of the Nourishment, whereby forme parts grow bigg differred and ufeless, and the rest are starved and weakened, which marrs the due Functions of the whole, and all these are cured by discussers and Aperients, such as open and clear the Passages, and promove the due circulation of the Blood& Humours, through the whole; fometimes preternatural tumours and bunches affect the Glands, about the Head and Neck from the stagnation of the Humours, and the want of thier due motion: whereby they are not only preter-naturaly encreased, and a dead burden to the Body, but turning acrimonious and corrofive, they be come running Sores, Ulcers and Iffues and drain the Substance of the whole and to look like that Difease common ly called the King's-evil, which in fome Countries, is thought cureable by the Royal touch: and as the cure of fuch a patient this way, would be a very gene rous and charitable office; fo it would be as true a Proof of the veritable Parent

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parent of the Country, to any who were in doubt thereof, as ever any used that way before; or as Solemon's ingenious proof of the real Mother of the Living Child.

SI And fometimes a Nation may labour under, and have a Complication of all these Difeoses, and then, as they require speedy cure, so they require great Caution, Art, and Skill, left in cureing one Difease, another may be exasperated, and that Nation be put in a worfe condition than ever: as has been feen under the Management of some of the pernicious Crew of Trade Mountibanks, these State Leeches patched up of Ignorance, Inpudence and Fraud, which are no where so dangerous, as in this case: and of whom some will do well, never to forget the dear bought experience they have already had this way. 52. But after all this plaufible Alegorifing betwirt the Phylician of the Body Natural and of the Body Politick Some may be ready to ifidicule and vacate all, by faying that the Physicians of

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the Body Natural, are also a considerable Difease in a Nation: For the Romans, that wife people, several times banished them, as enemies to the Common wealth; and it may be further thought an evidence of the vanity and and uselesness of their Art, when they are feen to fall grivously at ods among themselves, into Contentions and Quar. rellings: especialy in a place where Debates were not usual till of late; but where Physitians used to agree like Lambs, tho' fome think it was rather like Foxes, agreing to devour the innocent Lambs: For when the Debates among Physicians come from the founder parts, labouring to throw up the Dregs and Drofs; or when there is a separation to be made of the unclean from the clean, a ferment must arife, and a struggle and a commo tion must fall out. But more espe cially if a Club of Ignorant, Rash and subtile Physicians, shall join toge ther, and cry up one another, (for one Physician's testimony of another god

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goes very farr) and, Tho' they were but a Caball of 5 or 6, and for orders fake, and better government also, under a bead, no matter tho' it be a blockbead, with the affistance likewise of a confiderable bottle-alliance, which can indeed do great things bere, when carefully Cemented, connected and Spirited with continual fresh dropings: this Club, but especialy the head, may not only far outweigh a much greater number, of both abler & honester men, who are feparat, and without any Concert, or joint Endeavour to Cultivat the like methods and Measures for obtaining Reputation or applause: but allo, he or they, may weather out all the Endeavours of the honest party labouring to detect and to prevent must the mischiefs, such a conspiracy is ready to bring upon men: and as this espe Practice and trade is not only unwor-Rash thy of the professors of Physick, and very prejudicial and discuraging to the (for men of real merit; so above all it is the very dangerous and hurtful to the god Publick concern of the place where it 18

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is for beside the bavock it may make on the Populace, it is apt to cut off, the best, at most Powerful Instruments of the Publick good, if they come into their hands, as who can promise that they may not? Whosoever then in this case, Iabours to detect, and prevent the danger of such a Conspiracy, acts a considerable part of the true Publick Spirit, and does as good an office, as the setting up of Beacons upon blind Rocks, and of Bowys upon Sand-Banks to save Ships from being Split.

And as there is a certain right way, to be attained in the Practice of Physick, so it lyes so deep and far removed from vulgar Eys, that sew know when the Physician hits it, and sew can give a true Judgement when the Disease is cured, or the Patient dyed, whether it was by Nature, or by the Physicians help: whether the dangerous Symptoms the patient was under, were the effect of the Physiciens actings or neglects, or the effects of Nature and of the Disease; But just as their wild imagination leades, which

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is alwayes by affed to follow the credit and reputation the Physician has whatfoever way gotten; and the way how he has gotten it, they are never at the pains to examine. The most part must acknowledg, that Capacity and qualification in Medicine, is a thing, that they must take upon trust, and at the Second or Third or may be at the Twentieth hand, the relations, impressions, characters, that come to them, may be likeways to varioufly perverted and difforted, by the manifold different Interests, Humours and Gusts, throw which they all do pass, that they will bear little true resemblance or representation of the object. 54. They then who in this case mistake the Endeavours of the Honest and found part, labouring to throw off the deadly infection and pestilent Burden, and that for the fafety of the People and for the Common good, and take all to be from meer Humour, animofity or envy, must be much in the Mia, about this matter, confidering that the right distinguishing of Physicians, is of most Publick

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concern and utility; for how many excellent men and great Patriots of their Countrie, besides multitudes of comon people of all ranks, in such a case, may fall as victims to a confederat Club of Impudent pretenders, and what a dismal Sacrifice, may they, being left to their triumphant Career, by their Neglects and Over-actings, make in a Nation.

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55. Before I leave this Subject, the curious Reader will furely be defirous to be informed, of the true ways and means, how he may judge of an able and qualified Physician; one who is realy a Publick Good, and not a Clandestine Plague and Moth in a Society: tho' it be as hard to give Characteristick marks of this person, to him, who is not also very well skilled in Physick himself, as it is to make a man judge of a good Painter or Musician, that has no skill of either art himself, Yea and even as to make blind men to judge of Colours, yet there may be first some negative marks given, or at least some Considerations proposed, that may brangle

hrangle, or unbinge the reputation some have, already, upon wrong suppositions gotten, with some more positive ones, that may bring a judicious man, as near to judge of this matter, as is possible, without being himself well skilld in Medicine. And for the first point, all serious men would beware, how they trust to the Vogue and reputation of any of these following sorts of Physicians.

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by driving the Trade of Comerad/hip, good followship, and bon Companionrie, have gotten many familiars and acquaintance, who will cry them up for great Physicians: for all know how generaly acceptable such Conversation is, and what a noise so many mouths well tun'd up this way, make.

57. The second sort are, these who are high flowen or bigotted to a party, either in Religion or State, and these who make more than an ordinary semblance and shew of probity, whither Real, or affected only, I will not de-

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termine, for the opinion of a good man, a man of probity or integrity, tho' they also know him to be a very weake man, goes a great way with the Vulgar to make a good Phylician; especially the Vulgar of the respective parties they are of bit his

58. The Third fort are, thefe interested in some greet Families, as having been Domesticks &c. Or otherways concerned therein, and who thereby come to Reputation: Great persons being called Gods, no wonder they aim at Greation, and the making men out of nothing; and in no faculty, fuch an exploit as this, leems to eafie, as in Phylick 101 : 1 will

59. There is also a Fourth fort, that by a gentile Meen, screw themfelves into peoples likeing and Familiarity; or by a facetious Conversation, by makeing Sports, and by telling dittle quircks, knacks and minical flories; to divert, whereby they gain the opinion of being thought Wary and fine men, while there is nothing Solid or profitable to be found in their Conver-

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fation; But since the most part are more delighted with shows, or with vain and froiby discourse, than with what is serious, Solid, and useful, and that some bouyes up lighter things, letting the weightier fall to the bottom, no wonder such be easily carried on the wings of the Wind.

55. Whereas there is no thinking perfon, that makes a due reflection upon the intricacy, difficulty and danger attending Medical practice, that will think any, or all, of those qualifications can contribute, or be a mark of a Phisicians skill, tho' thereby he come to reputation and credit: Medical skill &c. being a faculty or power acquired by constant and lerious Observation, whereby the Physician is able rightly to lodge the given Phenomena, or visible effects natural in the Body, by the application of Actives to Paffives, and that upon their proper, tho' hidden Causes. Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas: The link betwixt cause and effell in Nature, lyes often 100 deep, for vulgar Eyes to discover it, and consequently there is no

judicious person, but must confess that there is none capable of any competent degree of skill or true experience in this Art, who is not indued with the most extraordinary Enduements, of Mind, a most penetrating wirt, an enlarged and most comprehensive genius, capable to reach, view, and ponder the state and Concourse, with the Circumstances of things, and their productive Capacities, relating to skill in practice, a ready Wit 20 Convasse and examine; and a folid and fure wit, to make bappy hits: and he that is pregnant in Medicin, where ever he shall turn his Eyes, whatever object he surveys, or subject he shall bend his mind upon, by his pregnancy of Spirit, he will be capable of makeing therein the like clear discoveries, and just hits. Solid and sound reusoning, makes allways Solid and sound allings; those that Clinch and quible, that wrangle and Cavill in their Reafonings, as all weak headed people do, are apr to do fo in oftion and practice, about whatever fubject they meddle. A great Genepale Politician of Lawyer would, upon

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application that way, make a good Phyfician and wice verfa, a qualified Pbyfician, had he followed any of these Studies would have been exquisit therein; and as we may give the Prebemisience for Difficulty and Intricacy, to Physick, beyond all other Studies; fo it is clean that Phyfick may be allowed to need the greatest Pregnancy of Wit and Judgement of any other, and wherever men dee not these in a Physician, it is in vain for him to expect there, real accomplishment, or true skill. And the more Gredit and Reputation any Physician has, without this he is Rill the more dangerous in the Commonweall, and the greater enemy to the Publick. in regard of the Ruin, Destruction and Havock, that he is apt to make, among the People of all Ranks and Degrees. Ind policy villation is

consideration that moved the Romans to banish Physicians, Because that wife and sharp fighted people, saw the Professors of that were men of mean Capacities, of no qualifications surable for

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the greatness of their Work, and so their Performances would come far short of their pretentions, and in stead of help & lafety to the common weall, they would

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bring only Danger and Damage.

57. The true Publick Spirit, as he is able to penetrat far into every fubject he confiders & vieus fo he has also an univerfal & most comprehensive function, & is not limited in his Operations, to any particular fet of Imployements, but is capable to Act almost in every capacity, for he knows likeways to influence mens morals and to make them better men, as well as to make them Richer or healthier: for whofoever shall confider what a fruitful mother of all other vices, Idleness is, and to how many tentations, and poor shifts, Penury, the Child of Idleness, exposes then: Yea and even Gentlemen: especially when and where forraigne Fashions and Luxury have creept into a Nation& that their humours are to be Neighbour-like will not doubt but the methods to encourage & to introduce iudustry, will not only immediatly feed the Hungry and Cloath the Naked and

and intitle the Authors to the Bleffing annexed to the action, but also will banish the whole train of vices depending upon Idleness and penury: and particularly, it will furnish abundance of comfortable and creditable means of livelyhood to many, who are either forced to unlawful Thifts, to maintain themfelves, or to leave their own Nation, to the great weakning thereof, and to the advantage of our jealous & emulous neighbours, who have many ways to imploy them, and do thereby ftrengthen themselves, tho' they either are, or may becom the others enemies: & indeed tho there were no other effects of improvements in a Nation but the Charitable and Christian effects, they would produce on the Poor, and that they would make men looke like better Christians, this should prompt all good men to the Vigorous Profecution of them, especially there where the poor need to be either put into ways and methods to subfift by their own labour, or by the enabling of others to Charity as they require to be Supplied, where their own Labour were deficient

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dencient, and it flems very prefumable, that where multitude of the poor appear in a deplorable, Scandalous and unpitied condition both, as to their Bodies and Souls especialy through want of general methods fitted for their Supply and orderly living, that there the pretences to that Religion, which doth indispensably require Charity, and seeking the good of our Neighbour, are frivolous, vain and arogant, much more if there be done any thing that may directly or indirectly increase the numbers and miseries of the poor, of interrupt or pervert the means of their Subliftence, or of their training up to labour, for the maintainance of themselves: as seems to be too freely done in Tome times, and places: In relation to which, it may be justly enquired, whither or not it be Lawfull or Profit rable for a Nation, to put things that are dedicated to pious uses, into privat pockets, and that without any regard to their generall and religious destination, and especialy to bestow them upon such as can pretend no proportional, or equivalent publick merit, but all the qualificatidelicient

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cation they are capable of in relation to the publick, is a dexterity and flight of fcraping and fcrambling, even tho' ar the rate of Sacrifedge it felf; and regard noc how it comes, if it comes a for it feems very probable that, nothing that has: been oncededicated to a pious use, can thereafter by any power upon Earth, go to a privat one, be appropriated, or come: into commerce, even the the particular use to which it was dedicated, prove Superstitious, for in that Case, the gener ral end Religious or Pious, Mill holding, tho' the particular should fail, the next Pious use requiring it, ought certainly to be thereby ferved a and it cannot in Justice be otherways disposed, as long as there is an equivalent Pious or Publick Interest craving Support in a Nation: nor without Sacriledge, can it be given or received otherways: And as this me thod has been observed in Holland where after the Reformation, out of their Pious Donations, there has been raifed all their marking Schools, their Hospitals for the Orphans, Sick, Poon, aged, Sic. So. the good effects thereof has been seen, and

both by way of natural confequence, and by Heavens smiling on their other

purposes and designs.

58 But the reason why these pious fonds, are in forme places made too bold with, and other ways disposed of, than is suit. able to their Nature and first Destination, is upon a pretention of the publick merit & civil fervice of forme, who must thereby be recompenced, by which they are often affected and exhausted, to the prejudice of more proper interests craveing and requireing them; Whereas in finch places, the other publick fonds, and fuch as are proper and peculiar, for the due incouragement and reward of publick and Civil vertue, are often bestowed otherways and unworthily, upon by-Respells and on privat Considerations: And this frequently makes an encroachment upon these pious fonds, to the exclusion of their proper uses; notwithstanding that not only the troil fonds of aNetion, but also all places of emolument and profit, especialy fuch as contain no mystery in their Discharge, seem in Jufice only disposable, as rewards, recompence

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pence and encouragement of publick civil merit and vertue, and never otherways; tho' in some times and circumstances of, Government, it may be by hap hazard if they go the Right Way. But to fecure the due exercise of this point of National distributive Justice, which is of so much import to the prosperity, and flourishing of, especialy, a Languishing & decayed People; this or the like: expedient might be proposed vis. That no grant out of any Subject, no gift of Pension nor place of emolument, should take effect, unless it did contain and mention the particular and equivalent cause onerous, whereupon it proceeded; And that the verity, weight, and proportion thereof be enquired into, and byfound by an inquest, or jury of Sworn men, appointed for that purpose; who chshould also give their Votes by Billets: and as fuch a method as this could prejudge none but empty pretenders, or Sacrillgeous designers, so it would tent certainly prevent the misapplication of no r that which should go to more just, or Ju-Charitable, publick & National uses and

from being bestowed on the drones of the common weal; these who are neither objects of Charity, nor of Remuneration: if not sometimes, on the

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59. And if fuch methods and meafures were followed, and this distributive and National Justice exactly obderved, especialy in a Land, where it is most needed, as it would very much encourage and prompt many, to the serious Study, & nervous exercise of true Publick and National vertue; reward and recompense being the finews here, as well as in War; and thereby bring about the prosperity aand advancement of a Languishing People, and that both by way of natural influence, and caufality, and also by the Divine Benediction: so the preposterous or Sacrilegious inverting, and preverting publick things, Sacred and humane, doth both in an ordinary and extraordinary way, wholy enervat and vacate all fuch vertuous endeavours, and bring and keep a Nation under Decay, Languishing and Mifery: The

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60. The confiderable alteration of the circumstances of a People, may make it more necessary than ever before, to feek out all ways and means to cultivat Improvements: as when Forraign Fashions are stolen in upon them, and have banished their antient Simplicity of living, & they are caryed away with the Humour of Prodigality, Luxury and Vanitie, without a sufficient income to support them, and that the affecting of being neighbour-like, & the supporting their Rank, will fway many to grievous Vices, fuch as Cozening and Lying, oppression and extertion, bribery and Sacriledge; Yea and fometimes to Robery and Theft; where as, if the means of getting & Supporting Forraign Fashions, were as confiderably encreased, as the ways of fpending thereby are; and as by the due following Improvements, they might be, in a Land, then would the occasions, to fuch gross and Standalous Vices be lopt off.

ferve things, cannot but fee, to how many Vices and temptations, Idleness,

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and want of Imployment exposes men, for thereby the minds of men, which still must be Raking and Rambling for want of good subject, do necessarly entrench upon that which is ill: and to what elie but to Idleness, may be attributed, all these Prodigious and Mi-Serable wasters of mens persons, Estates and time, fuch as Drinking, Gaming, and Whoredom, which frequently raife quarrels, oftimes usher in Duells and Murders? what it is but Idleness and want of better subject of Imployement, that in conversation and Discourse, lays men open to Slandering, Detracting and backbiting, to idle and Scurrilous, Prefere and Lefeivious Discourse, into which when hip unawares and for want of other matter, and subject of Discourse. And how many men are prompted to Pradigal wast of their Time, Money and Spirits, by Litigious and Calumnicus Law-Suits; which are often engendered betwixt bumour and Idencis, or want of other business especialy in one of the parties, tho' the time Money and Spirits of both, might

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provements in a Land.

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men to be at variance even with themfelves; how restless and how roving, how perplext and unstable like Water, doth Idleness make men, that they are a very burden to themselves, and oftentimes fall into Melancholy and Hypochondriack fancies, in so much that neither the multitude, nor magnitude of the Evils of Idleness alone, can be reckoned, which will all be removed by putting men upon business.

63. Idleness is also very prejudicial to Health, besides the Intemperance and Lasciviousness it exposes men unto; Experience shewing any man, that he has a better appearite, digestion and all his facultys more vigete, vigorous and prompt, whilst in the exercise of business and employs, than in the Stupidity of La-

zmess and Sloth.

64. Unto Idleness, and want of better business, may be ascribed all these

Farrings, Animosities & Divisions about Religious matters, Church Government and other Circumstantials of Religion: Whereas among people, whose heads are taken up with Honest Imployments, tho they be of different perswasions in these matters, ther's all peace, amity and eoncord, and they are not a Scandal among themselves and to others, by their contentions, and lyable to become a derission and a Prey to their ene-Idleness and want of Employments in a Nation makes straitness of living, and difficulty of getting, which makes men to lye at catch, to turn Sharpers and shirkers, and to become homo homini lupus & vulpes: and this breaking the unity of a People, & weakning them exceedingly, lays them open to be insulted by their Neighbours, and by destroying Charity, becomes most provokeing to the Almighty.

of Idleness likeways makes such poverty in a Nation, that it exposes them to contempt, and to be increached, invaded and irod upon, by their rich Neighbours, and makes them look upon their Liberty and freedom as

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precarious, and at their concession, untill they have the leisure, or find it convenient, to bereave them of it, and if they come to have any Treatys with their Neighbours, they look so much down upon them, and think them so inconsiderable, that they will be hardly brought to give them reasonable terms and conditions, or if their errand come their way, they will scarcely do them common fusice, far less grant them savours, Concessions or kindness.

66. And finaly, as Idleness begets Poverty, so Poverty begets and encreases Idleness, which doth again propagat and augment Poverty, and so mutualy and reciprocaly encreasing each others, they play to one anothers hand, which gives a dismal prospect in a Nation of the continued multiplication of these Evils both of the depopulation and weakning of a Land, and of the Oppression and burdening thereof, by the maintenance and subsistence of the Poor and the idle: Besides Idleness begets stoath, and an ineptitude, and indisposition to all action and Business, an babitual Lazi-

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which includes not only a bare Privation; but brings on the contrary, pofitive Habitude, extinguishing the Capacity and Ability to Business and Action, and makes the taking them up, much

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67. And tho' no wife man will look to have his Portion in this Life, yet to have an easy and comfortable Passage, and undilturbed Exit, is very defirable, for the leading of a quiet and peaceable Life, as it was thought by the Apostle, to contribute to Godlyness and Honesty, To it was made the end of Praying for Rulers; and what a burden are these tortouring & carking Cares, which in some places men have, under the Difficulties to get their Dayly Bread? the having whereof is so necessary, that as it was thought fit to be made one of the Petitions of the Compendium of Prayer taught by Our SAVIOUR; So it is then no wonder that the fear of the want of it, do so perplex and discompose the Mind, especially of weak perlons, as to make them unfit for Pious

and ferious Exercises, and how much of such Fears and of the effects of them, there may be in some Times and Places felt; And how necessary it is to endeavour the Removal of them, by the closs following of the methods capable to relieve and supply all, is left to the Consideration of these who have either a true feeling, or due fellow-feeling.

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68. And furely, the sweet Influence and benign Aspect, the Prosperity of a Nation, has upon the Civil Government; cannot but charm the Soveraignity there-. of, to promove all things capable to advance it; the murual and reciprocal Dutys being thereby discharged with more Alacrity and Pleasure: the Opulency of the People, effectually supporting the Grandeur and Splendor of the Court, and giving Strength and Force to the Government, for the Protection of the People; whereby likeways is eafily preferved the due Temper and Ballance of the Government, and confequently the Stability thereof; whereas a poor and languishing People not being able to defray the Charge of a

mess, and a total aversion to Industry; which includes not only a bare Privation; but brings on the contrary, positive Habitude, extinguishing the Capacity and Ability to Business and Action, and makes the taking them up, much

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67. And the no wife man will look to have his Portion in this Life, yet to have an easy and comfortable Passage, and undilturbed Exit, is very defirable, for the leading of a quiet and peaceable Life, as it was thought by the Apostle, to contribute to Godlyness and Honesty, To it was made the end of Praying for Rulers; and what a burden are these tortouring & carking Cares, which in some places men have, under the Difficulties to get their Dayly Bread? the having whereof is so necessary, that as it was thought fit to be made one of the Petitions of the Compendium of Prayer taught by Our SAVIOUR; So it is then no wonder that the fear of the want of it, do so perplex and discompose the Mind, especially of weak perfons, as to make them unfit for Pious

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due Care and Protection, must either not expect it, or be harrassed to support it. It being still here as in Agriculture, where any considerable Increase or Crops cannot be expected, without due Culture and Labour bestowed; nor any Culture or Labour imployed, where there is not suteable Increase hoped for.

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69. And as in Agriculture, the refreshing and fructifying Influence of the Sun, serves not a little for Natural Growth and Vegitation; fo the Direct Rays of a Nation's Titan, does for their Political Vegetation: But in case of a Nation's great distance from their Titan, which to their confiderable Loss. makes the Rays transmitted to them, very Oblique, there is in that case need of Bodies interposed, for making due Refraction of the Beams, and fending the Rays to them more Direct and Cherish. ing; and the Bodies interposed for that Business, must be both pellucid or candid Bodies, and also Convex'd ones: for if they be Concave or Opaque Bodies, there will be little Effects in the Rays

Rays transmitted; as all Mathematical Politicians know, the Nature of fuch Bodies, is either to terminat the Rays within themselves, or to dispose and weaken them fo, that they will be but little cherishing in their Effects; and still there is no fault in the Rays themfelves.

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70. And as in Agriculture, men must not rely altogether, upon the Influences and Rays of the Sun, especially where its Distance from the Climat is great; but there is belides needfull, a great deal of Work and Preparation to be done, as Fallowing and Manuring of the Ground, and grubbing up the noxious Weeds, Roots and Shrubs; fo in the Political Culture, there is required also, the Opening of Mens Minds by due Consideration and Application, and the Extirpation of the noxious Weeds of Mistakes and Prejudices; and of the pestilent Shrubs of Testiness, Caprice and Selfish Designs, which either draw away the Sap of the Ground, or Imother and bear down the good Seed that is fown.

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71. From all which it necessarly feems to follow, That as there is no prosperity for a People without great care, labour and industry; and that the Languishing, decay and misery in a Nation always depends upon fupine neglest, &c. So if there be superadded an industrious Course, and Train of practices, and defigns bearing a perverse and Malevolent aspect on the publick state of a Land, and to which men are prompted by an inordinate and pernicious Spirit of Self; this must certainly both precipitat & ascertain the danger, according to the fuffrage also of the Apostie to Timothy, I. iii. 1. Saying, This also know, that in the last Days perilous Times Shall come: For men shall be lovers of their own selves. From which may necessarly be inferred, that whenfoever men become lover's of their own selves that these are perilous Times, and wherever they perceive perilous Times, they may conclud that they must come from that cause of mens being lovers of their own felves: fo any People by viewing their prefent Tem-

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Temper and disposition, may make a just Judgement & prognostick of the future, asthey may regularly &duly Lodge the Evils they are under in the true procureing causes; For when ever men apprehend danger, with the same view they may descry the cause, as when-ever they discover the cause, they may necessarly conclude the effect must be closs following it at the heels, and be ascertained of it the more that it comes both by way of natural consequence & by divine Prediction and Determination. And when danger is present, ruine and misery is not far off: a continued and growing spirit of self at any time, breaking the Unity of a People, weakens them fo exceedingly that they may become a Prey either to their Own, or to Strangers: But much more certain and fure is their Misery and Ruine, if this fall out in a time that is accompanied with, or fignal for, the mainest and most confiderable Circumstances of Peril and and Danger, that has ever been feen in any other Time and Place, or as can be observed by History; it must certainly then

then be a strange and fatal Stupidity, and nothing less than Judicial Blindness: and the worst Circumstance in their Condidion, and that which bodes inevitable Ruin and Misery, if in such a case they fit still, and be-stir not themselves; and if all Ranks, Qualities and Conditions do not rouze themselves to act directly or indirectly, either immediatly, or by exciting and prompting others to their Duty, and to that which is incumbent; in so much that in this case every man that is either Lax or Supine in his duty, or extravagant, and excentrical, in his motions, or has defigns interfering with the Publick good, should be pointed at like a monster, a Ravenous Woolf or Tiger, as a devourer or a destroyer of the Society.

72. And a late Authorthinks its oftentimes impossible to bring about Reformation of some Abuses, without the concurrence of the People, as in the essay of making people gainers by the balance of Trade, P. 194. which says "It is a matter "of great wonder, that from the time of "Augustus, downwards, the Romans,

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"who were feldom without Brave and "vertuous men, should never make one "attempt to restore the Commonwealth, "and to shake of that power which "fome of the Emperors exercised with "fuch exorbitance; But in all likly-"hood it proceeded from this, that the "Souldiers and Common people, with-"out whom no great Revolution can "be made, believed themselves still "free, because, in show, the Common-"wealth had the fame Form as in the "Elder times. There was a Senat, Con-"Juls, Tribunes, and an appearance of "all the antient Magistracies, tho' no-"thing remained of the ancient liberty; "but this the common people did nor "feel: for the cruelty and fraud of Tibe-"rius, the madness of Caligula, the "Stupidity of Claudius, the Riots and "Lust of Nero, the Gluttony and for-"did mind of Vitellius, the Vanities of rma-"Otho, and the Enormous Vices of Cur-"Domitian, did little hurt to the inmaferiour rank of men, who all the se of "while had Panem & Circenses, their atter ne of Bread & Divertisements, which was all mans,

they defired; but the mischies these "monstrous Princes brought upon the "World, fell chiefly upon Nobler heads, who yet could not rescue their "Country, fo much were the Com-"mon people lulled afleep, with the "Opinion they intertained, that the "Laws hill governed, because they saw "every year Confuls and Senate, but this "Senate being corrupted, made the Ty-"ranny boundless and safe: For the peo-"ple could never be induced to oppose "that Power which still bore some re-"Iemblance to their ancient form of "Government; And this did certainly proceed from the decay of the ancient Roman Publick Spirit among the People.

F 1 N I S.

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